The Columbian.

VOL. I.—NO. 46. BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1867. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Bloomsburg Business Directory

STOVES AND TINWARE.

JACOB METZ, dealer in stoves & tinware, Main st., above court house. vl-n45

A. M. RUPERT, stoves and tinware, Rupert block, Main st., west of Market. vl-n45

CLOTHING, &c.

D. LOWENBERG, merchant tailor, Main st., 2d door above American house. vl-n44

J. W. CHEMBERLIN, wholesale and retail dealer in clothing, etc.; Hartman's building, Main street. vl-n43

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

L. N. MOYER, druggist and apothecary, Exchange block Main st. vl-n41

E. P. LUTZ, druggist and apothecary, Rupert block, Main st., west of Market. vl-n43

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &c.

R. CATHCART, watch and clock maker, Market st., below Main. vl-n43

LOUIS BERNHARD, watch and clock maker, near southeast corner Main and Iron sts. vl-n43

C. E. SAVAGE, dealer in clocks, watches and jewelry, Main st., nearly oppsite American house. vl-n43

BOOTS AND SHOES.

C. M. BROWN, boot and shoemaker, Main street opposite American house. vl-n43

A. SOLLEDER, manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, Main st., opposite Episcopal church vl-n43

HENRY KLEIM, manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, groceries etc., East Bloomsburg Main st. vl-n43

DAVID BETZ, boot and shoemaker, Main st., below Harman's store, west of Market street. vl-n43

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. B. F. Kinney surgeon dentist, teeth extracted without pain. Main st., nearly opposite Episcopal Church. vl-n46

J. B. M'KELVY, M. D. surgeon and physician south side Main st., below Market. vl-n43

J. R. EVANS, M. D. surgeon and physician south side Main st., below Market. vl-n43

J. C. RUTTER, M. D. surgeon and Physician, Market st., above Main. vl-n43

DR. H. C. HOWER, surgeon dentist, Main st., above court house. vl-n43

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS.

MISS LIZZIE BARKLEY, milliner, Ramsey Building, Main st. vl-n43

MISS A. D. WEBB, fancy goods, notions, books, stationery, north side Main street below Market. vl-n43

E. PETERMAN, millenery and fancy goods opposite Episcopal church, Main st. vl-n43

MRS. JULIA A. & SADE BARKLEY, ladies cloaks and dress pattern., southeast corner Main and west st. vl-n43

MRS. M. B. FURMAN, milliner, Main st., below Hartman's store, west of Market st. vl-n43

THE MISSES HARMAN, millenery and fancy goods, Main street just below American house. vl-n44

MISS M. DERRICKSON, millenery and fancy goods Main st., opposite Court House. vl-n44

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

J. LEACOCK, oyster and eating saloon, American House, Main st., Baltzer Leacock superintendent. vl-n45

WIDMYER & JACOBY, confectionary, bakery, and oyster saloon, wholesale and retail, Exchange block, Main st. vl-n42

FOX & WEBB, confectionery, bakery, and oyster saloon, wholesale and retail, Main st., just below Iron. vl-n43

EXCHANGE HOTEL, by J. F. CASLOW, Main st., opposite court house. vl-n43

AMERICAN HOUSE, by JOHN LEACOCK, Main st., west of Iron street. vl-n43

FORKS HOTEL, by G. W. MAUGER, east end of Main st. vl-n43

B. STOHNER, refreshment saloon, Main st., just above court house. vl-n43

J. F. CASLOW, refreshment saloon, Exchange hotel, Lawson Calman, superintendent vl-n43

WW. GILLMORE, refreshment saloon, Shive's block south side Main st. vl-n43

MERCHANTS, GROCERS, &c.

E. JACOBS, Confectionery, groceries etc. Main st., above Court House, vl-n46

S. H. MILLER, dealer in dry goods, groceries, queensware, flour, salt, shoes, notions, etc. Exchange block, Main street, vl-n43

M'KELVY NEAL & Co., dealers in dry goods, groceries, flour, feed, salt, fish, iron, nails, etc., northeast corner Main and market st. vl-n43

A. J. SLOAN, dealer in choice dry goods, Housekeeping goods, fresh groceries, etc., etc., Main st., opposite court house. vl-n43

J. K. EYER, groceries and general merchandise Main st., above West. vl-n43

H. C. HOWER, hats and caps, boots and shoes, Main st., above court house. vl-n43

L. T. SHARPLESS, dry goods, groceries, boots, shoes, etc., Rupert block, Main st., west of Market. vl-n43

C. C. MARR, dry goods and notions, southwest corner Main and Iron sts. vl-n43

J. J. BROWER, dry goods, groceries, etc., northwest corner Main and Iron sts. vl-n43

REV. A. HARTMAN, dry goods, notions, and groceries., Main st., opposite Episcopal church. vl-n43

H. H. HUNSBERGER, (agent,) groceries, tobacco, and confectionary, Main st., below American house. vl-n43

D. A. BECKLEY, Keystone shoe store, books and stationery, southwest corner Market and Main sts. vl-n43

WILLIAM ERASSMUS, confectionerics, Main st., just above court house. vl-n43

E. MENDENAALL, general stock of merchandise and lumber, corner of Main street and Berwick road. vl-n43

J. ROBBINS, dealer in dry goods groceries etc. Shive's block, Main st., below Iron vl-n43

J. K. GIRTON, Groceries & Provisions, southeast corner Main and Iron Streets, vl-n44

MISCELLANEOUS.

BLOOMSBURG LUMBER CO., manufacturers and dealers in Lumber, of all kinds, planing mill near the rail-road. vl-n46

W. J. BIDLEMAN, saddle and harness maker, near southwest corner Main and Market st. vl-n43

C. W. SNYDER, hardware, cutlery, guns, etc., Main st., below Iron. vl-n43

A. WITMAN, marble works, near southwest corner Main and Market sts. vl-n43

G. W. CORELL, furniture rooms, three story brick no Main st., west of Market st. vl-n43

E. J. THORNTON, wall paper, window shades, and fixtures, Rupert block, Main st. vl-n43

T. H. MASTERS, agent for Grover & Baker's sewing machine, Main st., Hartman's building, up stairs. vl-n43

H. ROSENSTOCK, photographer, Exchange block, Main st., opposite court house. vl-n43

J. F. BROADT, photographer, Hartman's building northeast corner Main and Market st. vl-n43

D. W. ROBINS, liquor dealer second door from northwest corner Main and Iron sts. vl-n43

N. W. BARTON, tobacconist, and dealer in stone coal, Main st., opposite court house. vl-n43

W. PEACOCK, Notary Public, northeast corner Main and Market st. vl-n43

JOHN A. FUNSTON, mutual and cash rates fire insurance company, northeast corner Main and West st. vl-n43

GEORGE HASSERT, manufacturer and repairer of Sewing machines, Chemberlin's shop, near Sharpless' foundry. vl-n43

I. S. KUHN, dealer in meat tallow, etc., Chemberlin's alley, back of American house. vl-n43

J. B. PURSELL, saddle, trunk and harness maker, Main st., below court, house. vl-n36

Jersey Town Directory.

ANDREW MADISON, dealer in dry goods, groceries, grain, lumber etc., Jerseytown. vl-n46

JACOB A. SWISHER, dealer in Hides, Leather Bark etc. Madison township Columbia county Pa. vl-n46

Light Street Directory.

PETER ENT, dealer in dry goods, groceries, flour, feed, salt, fish, iron, nails, etc., Light Street, vl-n45

H. WHITMIRE, manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, vl-n46

I. TERWILLIGER, Cabinetmaker, Undertaker and Chairmaker, vl-n45

F. P. KELLEY, Blacksmith, opposite post office, vl-n45

H. E. OMAN & Co., Wheelwrights, first door above school house, vl-n46

MRS. E. KLINE, millenery and fancy goods, vl-n46

I. W. SANKEY, dealer in Leather, Hides, Bark, etc. Cash paid for Hides. vl-n46

WM. M. ENT, dealer in stoves and tin ware in all its branches. vl-n46

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

LONG POND HOTEL.

THE undersigned having leased and re-furnished in good style the above well-known House, situate

AMONG THE MOUNTAINS

in the borders of Columbia and Sullivan counties, in one of the most beautiful and healthful regions in the State; is fully prepared to accommodate visitors and sojourners

WITH THEIR FAMILIES.

The Pond and streams are well stocked with delicious fish of many kinds including

TROUT AND PIKE,

and boats in good order will be kept for the accommodation and amusement of guests, either for fishing or pleasure excursions upon this beautiful sheet of water which is

SEVERAL MILES IN EXTENT.

Surrounded by an extensive Forest, there is afforded to the huntsman a splendid field for his own peculiar sports, and exercise with his

DOG AND GUN.

His Larder will be always provided with the delicacies of the season; and his Bar stocked with PURE LIQUORS. The House is large and commodious; the Stabling extensive and safe.

The House is reached from several points on the Bloomsburg & Lackawanna Railroad; and is a splendid place to pass the hot months of Summer. R. R. HAYHURST.

May 17, 1867-tm.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

The undersigned having purchased this well-known and centrally-located house, the Exchange Hotel, situate on MAIN STREET, in Bloomsburg, immediately opposite the Columbia County Court House, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that his house is now in order for the reception and entertainment of travellers who may be disposed to favor it with their custom. He has spared no expense in preparing the Exchange for the entertainment of his guests, neither shall there be anything wanting on his part to minister to their personal comfort. His house is spacious, and enjoys an excellent business location.

Omnibusses run at all times between the Exchange Hotel and the various railroad depots, by which travellers will be pleasantly conveyed to and from the respective stations in due time to meet the cars. JOHN F. CASLOW.

Bloomsburg, March 22, 1866.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,

BY

BERNARD STOHNER.

HAVING lately purchased and fitted up the well-known Robison Hotel Property, located a

FEW DOORS ABOVE THE COURT HOUSE,

on the same side of the street, in the town of Bloomsburg; and having obtained a license for the same as a

RESTAURANT,

the Proprietor has determined to give to the people visiting the town on business or pleasure,

A LITTLE MORE ROOM.

His stabling also is extensive, and is fitted up to put buggies and carriages in the dry. He promises that every thing about his establishment shall be conducted in an orderly and lawful manner; and he respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. [my17'67-tm.

FORK'S HOTEL,

GEORGE W. MAUGER, Proprietor.

The above well-known hotel has recently undergone radical changes in its internal arrangements, and its proprietor announces to his former custom and the travelling public that his accomodations for the comfort of his guests are second to none in the country. His table will always be found supplied, not only with substantial food, but with all the delicacies of the season. His wines and liquors (except that peerless beverage known as "*M. Horse*"), purchased direct from the importing houses, are entirely pure, and free from all noxious drugs. He is thankful for a liberal patronage in the past, and will endeavor to deserve it in the future. GEORGE W. MAUGER.

THE SWAN HOTEL,

[THE UPPER HOUSE,]

ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA CO., PA.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the above well known House of Entertainment, and will be pleased to receive the custom of all who will favor him with a call.

HE WILL KEEP A GOOD TABLE,

a Bar well stocked with the best of Liquors, and every effort will be made to render entire satisfaction. JOHN SNYDER.

Orangeville, Pa., March 15, 1867-1m.

EXCHANGE SALOON,

THE Proprietor of the Exchange Saloon has now on hand a large stock of

SUMMER REFRESHMENTS,

consisting of

SPICED OYSTERS, SARDINES, TRIPE, BOLOGNAS SHEEP TONGUE, BOILED EGGS, SWEITZER CHEESE,

LAGER BEER, ALE, &C.

☞ COME ONE, COME ALL AND SEE. "63

LAWSON CALMAN, Superintendent.

Bloomsburg, May 3, 1867.

THE ESPY HOTEL,

ESPY, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the above well known House of Entertainment, and will be pleased to receive the custom of all who will favor him with a call.

HE WILL KEEP A GOOD TABLE,

a Bar well stocked with the best of Liquors, and every effort will be made to render entire satisfaction. WM. REMLEY.

Espy, Pa., April 12, 1867.

BRICK HOTEL,

ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

ISRAEL MUMMA, PROPRIETOR.

Having taken possession of this well-known house, so long kept by Samuel Everetz, the Proprietor has put in it permanently repaired and furnished BAR AND LARDER with the choicest liquors and newest delicacies. His stable is not excelled in the county; and no pains will be spared to accommodate guests. [apr14'67.

SUSQUEHANNA HOTEL,

Catawissa, Pa.

The above Hotel has lately been purchased by HENRY J. CLARK, and has been thoroughly remodelled, repaired, and refurnished. It will be found now, in its arrangement and appointments, a first-class Hotel, and second to none in the country. Persons in cities wishing to spend the hot months in the country, will do well to give the proprietor a call.

THE UNION HOTEL,

Arch Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, Philadelphia.

CHRIST & WEBER, Proprietors.

GIRARD HOUSE,

Corner of Ninth and Chestnut Streets,

Philadelphia.

H. W. KANAGA, Proprietor.

MERCHANT'S HOTEL,

40 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

J. & W. G. M'KIBBIN, Proprietors.

May 10, 1867-1y.

To Hotel and Saloon Keepers of Bloomsburg and Columbia County.—I have appointed Mr. H. Stohner agent for the sale of my ale, porter brown stout, and lager beer, who will supply you at the same price and with the same article, as I would furnish you from the brewery. Knowing that he will be punctual and attentive to all who may favor him with their trade, I solicit for him your support. Very respectfully,

FRED'K LAUER,

Steam Brewery, Reading, Pa.

GENTS Furnishing Goods at CHEMBERLIN'S Store. 6—3m.

ALL Garments made in the latest and most approved style at CHEMBERLIN'S Clothing Store. 6—3m.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING neatly executed at THE COLUMBIAN Steam Printing Office.

THE COLUMBIAN,

A Democratic Newspaper

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING AT

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

THE principles of this paper are of the Jeffersonian School of politics. Those principles will never be compromised, yet courtesy and kindness shall not be forgotten in discussing them, whether with individuals, or with contemporaries of the Press. The unity, happiness, and prosperity of the country is our aim and object; and as the means to secure that, we shall labor honestly and earnestly for the harmony, success and growth of our organization.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:—Two dollars a year if paid in advance. If not paid in advance two dollars and fifty cents will be invariably charged.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:—One square (ten lines or less) one or three insertions $1,50; each subsequent insertion 50 cents.

SPACE.	1M.	2M.	3M.	6M.	1Y.
One square	$2,00	$3,00	$4,00	$6,00	$10,00
Two squares	3,00	5,00	6,00	9,00	14,00
Three squares	5,00	7,00	8,00	12,00	18,00
Four squares	6,00	8,00	10,00	14,00	20,00
Half column	10,00	12,00	15,00	20,00	30,00
One column	15,00	18,00	20,00	30,00	60,00

Executor's and Administrator's Notice $3,00; Auditor's Notice $2,50. Other advertisements inserted according to special contract.

Business notices, without advertisement, twenty cents per line.

Transient advertisements payable in advance—all others due after the first insertion.

☞ It is, in *all cases*, more likely to be satisfactory, both to subscribers and to the Publishers, that remittances and all communications respecting the business of the paper, be sent direct to the office of publication. All letters, whether relating to the editorial or business concerns of the paper, and all payments for subscriptions, advertising, or jobbing, are to be made to and addressed

BROCKWAY & FREEZE,

"Columbian Office,"

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Printed at Boldson's Buildings, near the Court House, by CHAS. M. VANDERSLICE, FRANK R. SNYDER.

BUSINESS CARDS.

JOB

PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

M. M. L'VELLE,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Ashland, Schuylkill County, Penn'a.

M. E. JACKSON,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Berwick, Columbia County, Penn'a.

M. M. TRAUGH,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Berwick, Columbia County, Penn'a.

WILLIAM H. ABBOTT,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

CENTRALIA, PA.

C. W. MILLER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Office with E. B. Little, in brick building adjoining Post Office. ☞ Bounties, Back-Pay and Pensions collected. sep29'67.

JOHN G. FREEZE,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Office in Register and Recorder's office, in the basement of the Court House, Bloomsburg, Pa.

ROBERT F. CLARK,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Office corner of Main and Market streets, over First National Bank, Bloomsburg, Pa.

E. H. LITTLE,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Office on Main street, in brick building below the Court House, Bloomsburg, Pa.

C. B. BROCKWAY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

☞ OFFICE—Court House Alley, below the *Columbian* Office. [Jan'67.

J. B. ROBISON,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

Office in Unangst's Building, Main Street, West of the American House. [my24'67.

AUCTIONEER,

MOSES COFFMAN,

Having followed the profession of Public Vendue Crier for many years, would inform his friends that he is still in the field, ready and willing to attend to all the duties of his calling. Persons desiring his services should call or write to him at Bloomsburg, Pa. [mar8'67.

DR. W. H. BRADLEY,

(Late Assistant Medical Director U. S. Army,)

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

☞ Office at the house opposite Shive's Block, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Calls promptly attended to both night and day. Bloomsburg, Jan. 18, 1867.

S. C. SHIVE,

CABINET MAKER,

AND MANUFACTURER BY STEAM OF

SASH, BLINDS, DOORS,

SHUTTERS, MOULDINGS,

WINDOW FRAMES, &C.

MAIN STREET,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

June 28, 1867.

S. C. COLLINS,

FASHIONABLE

SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING

AND

SHAMPOOING SALOON,

Over Widmayer & Jacoby's Ice Cream Saloon,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Hair Dyeing and Whiskers colored black or brown. Hair Tonic to destroy dandruff and beautify the hair; will restore hair to its original color without soiling the finest fabric, constantly on hand. [april'67.

H. ARTMAN. C. B. DILLINGER. E. B. RATMAN

ARTMAN, DILLINGER & CO.,

No. 22 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

(*Nearly opposite Jones, Kent, Sanies & Co.*)

Wholesale Dealers in

YARNS, BATTING, WADDING, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, FLY NETS,

GRAIN BAGS, CORDAGE, &C. ALSO,

WILLOW AND WOODEN WARE,

BRUSHES, TWINES, LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

May 10, 1867-1y.

WARTMAN & ENGELMAN,

TOBACCO, SNUFF & SEGAR

MANUFACTORY,

No. 315 NORTH THIRD STREET,

Second Door below Wood,

PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. WARTMAN. H. P. ENGELMAN.

ALL Kinds of Ready Made Clothing at low figures at CHEMBERLIN'S Clothing Store, Hartman's block, Bloomsburg, Pa. 6—3m.

EVERY Customer may be sure of a Good Fit or no sale at CHEMBERLIN'S Clothing store. 6—3m.

Choice Poetry.

The Ritter Von Schwarzenfels.

A LEGEND OF THE RHINE.

In many a strife and many a fight
Had the Ritter Von Schwarzenfels fought,
And in dents and in scars on his helmet bars
Were the tales of his combats wrought.

He had slain more men, he had stolen more gold,
He had drank more sparkling wine,
And had uttered more oaths and had broken more vows
Than did ever a knight on the Rhine.

He hated the church, and he hated the State,
And he swore by the power of might,
That he never would bow to Pope or the King
So long as his sword was bright.

Perched on a crag mid the drifting clouds,
The outlaw had builded his nest,
And he scanned the river from north to south,
And the valley from east to west.

Over the River he stretched a chain,
And the boats that passed each day,
Before they could sail either up or down,
Were forced a tribute to pay.

Once a year from his stronghold he sallied forth,
At the head of a hundred men,
And, laden with spoils from rich and poor,
Came back to his home again.

Not a pilgrim knocked at his castle gate,
Not a traveller asked to stay;
But each crossed himself when he saw the tower,
Then hastily sped on his way.

And more than a score of hardy knights,
Who had striven to rid the land
Of his fearful curse had fallen beneath
The stroke of the robber's hand.

Thus long had he lived and loud had he laughed
Both abbot and lord to scorn;
And declared with the fiercest of German oaths
That *he* a sovereign was born.

Bright burn the lights in the banquet hall
And loud groaned the tables with cheer,
And the wine was quaffed from golden cups,
That were stolen from altars near.

Then uprose the Ritter, and in his hand
Held a flagon of choice Moselle,
And rapping his sword on the oaken board.
Said I fain would something tell.

"Not one," cried he, "have I ever found
Who was stronger or braver than I;
There exists not a being on Earth or in Hell
Who would dare *my* challenge reply."

"It is false," said a figure till now unseen,
Who had entered the banquet room,
Then the lights grew dim, and the air grew cold,
The hall seemed wrapped in gloom.

"I come to avenge each pillaged shrine,"
Thus the stranger gravely spoke,
"And in answer to prayers from ruined homes,
That loudly my aid invoke."

"I have listened full oft to thy boastful speech,
And have followed thee home to the Rhine,
To dare thee to draw thy bloody sword,
And to measure thy strength with mine."

"Brave thou art, by my faith, I trow,"
The Ritter with rage began;
"Throw back thy cloak, and draw thy blade,
And show thyself a man.

In the deepening gloom the Ritter fought
And labored hard for breath.
"Tis no use," said the stranger, "to strive with me,
For I am thy conqueror—*Death!*

And the Barons within their castles' walls,
And the monks in their lonely cells,
Thanked Him who had sent his servant "Death,"
To vanquish bold Schwarzenfels.

Miscellaneous.

BROCKLEBANK'S TENT.

I.

IT is now nearly fifteen years ago since I was attacked by an epidemic disorder which prevailed extensively at that time among the young men of the United Kingdom. It was commonly styled the gold-fever, and the fit seized me very suddenly. I called one evening in Camden Town—it was a pleasant airy suburb at that time—to see two bachelor friends of mine who shared lodgings together. I found the floor of their sitting-room lumbered with boxes.

"What are you doing?" I asked in astonishment.

"We're off for the gold-diggings."

"By what ship?"

"The John Taylor; next Wednesday week."

I recklessly flung my hat to the other end of the room, gave such a leap that my head nearly bumped against the ceiling, and cried,—

"I will go with you."

"That's right, old boy," they responded. Go and secure your passage the first thing in the morning. She's filling up quick."

The London atmosphere was at that time surcharged with an auriferous insanity. The gray, sober light of morning did not induce me to swerve from my resolution of the previous night; on the contrary, as soon as the governor appeared at the counting-house I boldly walked into his private room, and discharged myself.

The governor was, and, I am thankful to say, is still,—for I am once more back in the old shop,—a very jolly fellow.

"You going too, Parker? Well, well, I'm sorry for it; but if you young men will insist on seeing the diggings, I suppose you must. Make out a check for your salary, and I'll sign it."

I next rushed off to the firm who were agents for the John Taylor. Dismal news: every berth on board of her was engaged. I had to take my passage by another vessel, and this accident probably led to the adventure which I have undertaken to relate.

I shall not describe the voyage on board the Coldstream, but shall merely say that we reached Hobson's Bay safely in the month of September. Melbourne was a queer place at that time. Emigrants were pouring in at the rate of three thousand a week; there were eighty thousand people in a town built to hold only twenty-five thousand; provisions were at famine prices and all social distinctions turned topsy-turvy. The John Taylor had arrived some time before the Coldstream, and her passengers had been scattered over the length and breadth of the colony. After waiting three days at the miserable little post-office window in Elizabeth St., now supplanted by a palatial edifice,—in the midst of an eager struggling crowd of letter-seekers, I got a communication from my London friends, saying that they were gone to Bendigo, and would let me know where they were as soon as they were settled.

I scarcely knew what to do. I had come to Australia solely and entirely for the purpose of going to the diggings, and to the diggings I was determined to go; but I did not care to go up the road all by myself. The hundred miles of bush which lay between Melbourne and Bendigo was swarming at that time with escaped convicts from Van Diemen's Land, who were making up for a lengthened period of enforced honesty by plundering and maltreating Her Majesty's lieges right and left. Terrific rumors of their outrages were circulated. It was of no protection to be poor. The man whose pockets were well lined was robbed and released; but the wretch who had nothing wherewith to satisfy the cupidity of his savage assailants, was pounded to a jelly; or, being tied naked to a tree in the lonely forest, was exposed to all the horrors of slow starvation. Moreover, the weather was extremely unfavorable for traveling: rain fell in torrents, and the roads were such hopeless quagmires that one hundred and twenty pounds sterling was gladly paid for the conveyance of a single ton of goods to the Bendigo Creek. I decided, therefore, to wait awhile, and took up my abode at a tavern called the Duke of York, which stood in those days at the corner of Stephen and Collins streets. The Duke of York had no doubt been a comfortable hostelry in the primitive days of the colony, but at the time of my sojourn there it was crowded to excess. Extra beds had been crammed into all the bedchambers, and were instantly secured at prices which would be thought exorbitant in an aristocratic West End hotel. Mattresses were laid at night on all the sitting-room tables, and a large shed in the yard, with rough stone walls and an earthen floor, was filled with iron bedsteads; but even this apartment—which we nicknamed the cholera hospital—was fully occupied, and I was fain to pay half a crown a night for the privilege of laying my own blankets on the dirty ground in the confined space between two of the aforesaid beds. There were some drawbacks to this mode of passing the night. As most of my room-mates indulged in the objectionable practice of smoking in bed, and as I lay on a lower level than they did, I was apt to become the unintentional target for some of the results of their tobacco-vapor. Again, it was not unusual for some jovial gentleman to enter the cholera hospital at two o'clock in the morning, with a bottle of champagne in his hand and a couple more under his arm; he would wake up everybody in turn, and insist that each of the sleepers so awakened should either drink his health or fight him on the spot. I have several times been aroused by the unwelcome apparition of this veritable "Champagne Charlie."

On the whole, however, we had very good fun at the Duke of York. As the weather was cold and wet, and as the streets after dark were full of foot-pads, we mostly stayed at home in the evening, and amused ourselves by assembling in the parlor under the guidance of an experienced chairman, and singing songs in the most approved Sons of Harmony fashion. Mr. Mills took the chair, a man whom we greenhorns looked upon with no small awe, for although only a twelvemonth in the colony, he was reported to have amassed a fortune in the diggings, and was now on the point of returning to England. Moreover, as Mr. Mills was thirty years of age, and had a prematurely bald forehead he assumed quite a fatherly air towards a youngster like me, for I was not yet out of my teens, and my beard was still all "underground."

"Why don't you go up, young man?" says Mr. Mills one morning, as we stood cleaning our boots in the yard. (The landlord kindly provided brushes and blacking.)

"Because I'm waiting to hear where my friends are."

"Pooh, sir; never wait for friends in this country. Every day in town is a day lost. Every day there is so much gold subtracted from the soil, and every day, consequently, there is so much less left for new-comers. Why not go up next Thursday in company with Baldwin and Fry? They are going to walk up to Bendigo, where your friends are."

I ventured to point out to Mr. Mills that I knew scarcely anything of Messrs. Baldwin and Fry.

"No more do I," he retorted. "Nobody knows anybody in this delightful country. Baldwin does n't know Fry, Fry does n't know Baldwin. I know neither of 'em, except as members of the Duke of York Harmonic Society. I have heard Baldwin say that he was first counterman to a grocer in the Kingsland Road,—on that topic I have no certain information; but I do know that he sings a good song. He throws a pathos into that popular ditty,—

"'I had a dream, a happy dream
I dreamt that I was free,'

which is worthy of a more refined atmosphere than that which usually exists in the parlor of the Duke of York. As for Fry, he is a Dickey Sam, as his tongue will inform you,—father reported to be one of the first horse-dealers in Liverpool. Though reserved, and almost sullen in private life, Fry comes out well in a chorus. I allude especially to 'Landlord, fill a flowing bowl,' and 'A hunting we will go,' Mr. Parker," said this antipodean patriarch of thirty, as he laid a friendly blacking-brush on my shoulder, "I recommend you to go up with Baldwin and Fry."

I think Mr. Mills was a good fellow, but too apt to judge human nature from the harmonic point of view. I shall not detail the history of that journey to Bendigo, which occupied nearly a week, and which was full of adventures much pleasanter to talk about afterwards than to endure at the time. It is enough for me to state that Messrs. Baldwin and Fry soon began to quarrel with each other, and before the end of the journey was reached displayed towards each other sentiments of the most deadly hostility. I managed to keep on pretty good terms with both; still, it was scarcely pleasant to sit down to breakfast with two men who never opened their mouths except to snarl, and on one occasion proceeded to the extremity of hurling pannikins at each other's heads. The hardships of bush-travelling lay bare weaknesses which a lengthened course of harmonic reunions might never discover. Upon the whole, I liked Baldwin better than Fry. To me he was exceedingly civil, whereas Fry was morose to both of us.

As soon as we arrived on the outskirts of the famous Bendigo gold-field, Mr. Baldwin announced his intention of parting from us, as he had friends in a gully hard by. He took me aside, and said that I (with an emphasis on the pronoun) had always respected his feelings and treated him like a gentleman, which it could be plainly seen I was myself, in spite of my blue serge shirt. Alone we should have been as cosey as could be together, away from that surly brute of a Liverpool horse-corser; and could I oblige him with the temporary loan of thirty shillings? he had miscalculated the expenses of the road, and his funds were in the Union Bank at Melbourne. I was such a confiding youth in those days that I lent Mr. Baldwin the money without a qualm. He copied an address which I gave him very carefully in his pocket-book; but though fifteen years have since elapsed I have never heard from him. Perhaps the perusal of this narative may recall the circumstance to his memory.

As for Fry, he was morose, horribly morose, but, I really believe, thoroughly honest. After the parting with Baldwin, which he characterized as a good riddance of bad rubbish, we traversed numerous gullies and ranges in search of a man whom Fry knew. I may here observe that the aspect of the diggings was very different to what I had expected. Except in the neighborhood of the Government Camp, where the storekeepers' tents, with their gay flags, presented the aspect of a country fair, there was none of the crowd and bustle which I had anticipated. The whole area of the gold-field was as large, perhaps, as the area of London, and the auriferous valleys or hollows, which lay parallel like streets, were separted by wide undulating tracts of forest country.

At length, just as it grew dark, we reached Iron Bark Gully, wearied and hungry. It was here that Fry's friend lived, and, after numerous inquiries at all the diggers' tents we passed, we learnt that Brocklebank kept the Royal Liver Store, near the head of the gully.

It was almost dark, and I had tumbled down several times among the tree-stumps from sheer fatigue and weariness, when we reached Brocklebank's establishment. It consisted of a large tent with boarded sides, and was quite a mammoth edifice compared with the tiny residential dwellings which lay scattered around it.

I felt very friendless and dispirited upon our arrival, for I could not reckon that Brocklebank would extend his hospitality to me as well as to Fry, and I had no fancy for sleeping alone out of doors wrapped in my blankets, though in company I had done so for several successive nights. On hearing Fry's voice, Brocklebank came to the door of his tent, and I was at once prepossessed by his quiet gentleman-like appearance. He was a young man of twenty-four, with a pale, handsome face, and large, dark, expressive eyes.

"This," says Fry, in the most ungracious way, pointing to me as if I was a cur-dog, "is a chap I came up the road with. I don't know anything about him," he added, in an audible whisper.

"Have you no friends on Bendigo?" asked Brocklebank, kindly.

"None that I can find to-night," I replied, blushing like a school-girl, "but I hope to find them in a day or two."

Some whispered conversation took place between Fry and Brocklebank after this.

"I must take the poor boy in," I heard the latter say.

"Well, don't hold me responsible," growled the former; "I know nothing of him."

I don't think Fry had any special animosity against me, it was merely his natural crustiness; but I felt so angry with him that I could have rushed upon him and assaulted him on the spot. My wrath, however, was dissipated by Brocklebank saying, in a pleasant voice,—

"Come in, Mr. Parker, don't be afraid; I can give you a shake-down, and as soon as I get a pot of tea ready you shall have some sardines and soft bread, which I dare say will be a treat after the rough fare of the road."

I slept that night like a dozen humming-tops. Only those who have lain for several successive nights under the cold sky of a Victorian September, and have woke up drenched, perhaps, with rain, can appreciate the delight of a roof overhead, albeit only a roof of canvas.

Next morning, after breakfast, Fry rose, and addressing his fellow-townsman in his usual curt, morose style, said,—

"I'm off to Eagle Hawk" (this was a gully some two miles distant) "to look after my mates. See you again to-morrow. You'd best find your mates too," he added, bestowing a parting glance on me.

After the departure of surly Fry I breathed more freely, and felt less like an interloper. Nothing could be kinder than Brocklebank's manner towards me; he could not have treated me with more consideration if I had come recommended by his most intimate friend, instead of being a mere waif and stray of the great Australian immigration. Although he was keeping a retail store, and selling glasses of lemonade, bottles of pickles, and diggers' boots to any chance passer-by, I learnt that he was a young man of highly respectable connections in Liverpool, the son of a Nonconformist minister, and that, like myself, he had been drawn out by a spirit of adventure. I presently asked him how I had better set about finding my friends. On hearing that I possessed no more special address than Bendigo, he shook his head, said that the diggings covered an enormous area, and that I might spend a month in visiting every gully in succession. I had better call at the post-office on the Camp, and ascertain if there was a letter awaiting me there.

I went to the Camp, and inquired at the post-office. There was no letter for "Mr. Frederick Parker, late of Watling Street, London," I returned to Iron Bark Gully in rather a desponding frame of mind. I was heartily ashamed of myself at the time for my low spirits, but, I am not surprised now that a lad of eighteen, who in London had been surrounded by attentive friends and relations, should feel rather lonely among the motley, self-seeking herd of gold-hunters. I told Brocklebank of my ill fortune, and asked him what I had better do.

"Do nothing to-day," he said, kindly. "You are tired with your week's travelling. Take it easy. You can make yourself useful by helping me in the store.

I was delighted at these words, and fell to work with alacrity. Before two hours had elapsed I found myself dispensing slices of bacon at three shillings a pound, and assisting sturdy diggers, seated on a tree-stump in front of the Royal Liver, to pull on refractory pairs of new boots. Our distinctive flag, bearing as its emblem the fabulous bird which forms the crest of the good town of Liverpool, waved gracefully overhead in the sunshine, and my spirits rose as I once more found myself of some use in the world.

In those primitive days there was little coin current on the diggings. Miners paid for their stores in virgin gold just dug from the soil. Storekeepers made large profits by these transactions, for, owing to the insecurity of the roads, the value of gold was from five shillings to ten shillings an ounce lower on the diggings than it was in Melbourne. I forget the exact price now, but I think the gold purchased in Bendigo in 1852 at three pounds five shillings and three pounds ten shillings an ounce, was worth three pounds fifteen in Melbourne. In these systematic days, when the smallest margin of profit attracts speculators to the most distant goldfield, such a difference seems almost incredible. Some of the storekeepers were sad rogues, and, not content with their fair profits, cheated the hard-toiling miner who visited their establishments by means of false weights and other devices; but Brocklebank was, I am sure thoroughly u, right and honest in al his dealings. His plan of procedure when a gold transaction took place was at once business-like and simple. He weighed the gold carefully in his scales, and kept each parcel in a separate paper, with the name of the seller, the date of transaction, and the precise weight of the contents, marked legibly upon it. All these packets were kept in a tin box, which at night was deposited in a little secret chamber under the flooring of the tent. I soon discovered that Brocklebank was much liked and respected by the surrounding population. Men would come in, and sell several ounces of gold, take away only a few shillings' worth of goods in exchange, and leave the balance in his hands to cover future transactions. "I can trust you, Muster Brocklebank," I heard a rough old digger say, "and my gold's a deal safer in your big store than in my bit of a shanty yonder."

As for myself, I felt highly pleased that Brocklebank should trust me,—an entire stranger,—so implicitly, and I resolved to work as zealously as I could in his service while under his roof, as a practical proof of my gratitude.

After the sun had set, and all work had been suspended for the day, three or four of the inhabitants of the adjacent tents strolled across to the Royal Liver Store, and sitting down in front of that establishment on a gigantic prostrate log, in one end of which a perpetual fire was burning, lighted their pipes, and proceeded to discuss the news of the day. The conversation was mostly of a monotonous character, and referred chiefly to mining topics. How Tom's new windlass had given way, how Harry had picked a half-ounce nugget out of his "wash-dirt," how Dick had tumbled down a thirty-foot hole while out 'possuming the previous night. I was much impressed with the decency and respectability of our visitors. Before I left England, and even after my arrival in Melbourne, I had pictured life on the diggings as an existence of wild excitement, where the perpetual anticipation of fabulous gains, and the sight of lucky gamblers shovelling out the yellow met

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY MORNING, NOV. 15, 1867.

☞ THE COLUMBIAN has the Largest Circulation in Columbia and adjoining counties of any paper published here, and is also a much larger sheet than any of its cotemporaries; and is therefore the best medium for advertising in this section of the State.

REPRESENTATIVE REFORM.

We are indebted to a friend who has been sojourning in Europe, for a copy of the London *Times* of Aug. 6th. This number was issued pending the consideration of the Reform Bill in Parliament, and several articles in it are devoted to the discussion of that measure, and particularly to the amendment proposed by Lord Cairns, in the House of Lords, to secure minority representation.

First, is an elaborate letter from the New York correspondent of the *Times* containing extracts from Mr. Buckalew's speech of 11th of July (on Cumulative Voting) and using the facts therein to refute certain assertions made by Mr. Bright in regard to the practical working of the American representative system.

Next, is given an able article by M. Prevost Paradol (a distinguished French writer) in review and commendation of the Cairns amendment.

Besides, the leading editorial article is devoted to the Reform Bill and to a vigorous support of an amendment, which, having been adopted by the House of Lords was then pending in the House of Commons. And the expressions of opinion in America and France in favor of the principle of the amendment are referred to with much of earnestness and satisfaction as sustaining the position which had been taken by the *Times*.

So much for the particular number of this great paper which we have before us. But this number does not measure the extent of support given by the *Times* to this question of electoral reform. The London *Spectator* asserts that the *Times* was more thoroughly in earnest upon the occasion of the Cairns amendment than it had been at any time since the Crimean war, and the articles which have been republished from its columns in this country go far to sustain this statement. Day after day it directed vigorous logic and exhortation to members of Parliament, and to the public in behalf of the disfranchised electors of England, and answered effectually the arguments of the enemies of progress. And it had good cause for exultation at the final result reached upon the 8th of August. At the evening session of that day the House of Commons approved the amendment by a majority of 49 and made it irrevocably a part of the Bill, thus vindicating a principle of justice and sound policy in representative government which will, we doubt not, hereafter obtain general acceptance.

The Cairns amendment is, *"that at a contested election for any county or borough, represented by three members, no person shall vote for more than two candidates."* It was adopted by the House of Lords, on 30th of July, by a vote of 142 to 51, and concurred in by the House of Commons, Aug. 8th, by a vote of 253 to 204. Its effect will be to give representation to minorities in three-cornered constituencies; that is, the majority will elect two members and the minority one. Thus as to triangular districts, or districts electing three members of Parliament, the same result will be obtained that would be obtained by cumulative voting. It is not as perfect a scheme as the latter, but it accomplishes the same purpose in the particular districts to which it is applied.

THE VOTE IN THE GREAT CITIES.

The opposition have for years laid claim to all the wealth, morality, and intelligence as belonging to their party, and this has not been without its influence upon certain classes of persons, young and old, so that we frequently find, especially the young, abandoning the faith of their Fathers, for no other reason. It is as much without foundation as their claim to all the loyalty and patriotism, but our present object is to call attention to the vote at the late election, in the four seaboard cities. It is well known that there is always more wealth, intelligence and and refinement in the cities than in the country, though there may be also more vice.

	Democratic.	*Radical.*
New York,	85,809.	25,640.
Philadelphia,	52,074.	49,587.
Baltimore.	19,911.	4,860.
Boston.	1,483 maj.	

Making a Democratic majority of 77,190. Let us hear no more about "all the smart people belonging to our party," and especially not now, since the N. Y. *Tribune* admits that your only hope of salvation depends upon the enfranchisement of brutalized blacks, so ignorant that they cannot remember their own names, only recently given to them.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., of New York, has enjoyed for some time the reputation of being the foremost Company in the United States, but the figures in the annexed table show that it is the largest in the world. The Scottish Widows' Fund has heretofore been claimed by Great Britiain as the largest mutual insurance corporation in existence. The table will explain itself:

SCOTTISH WIDOWS' FUND, FOUNDED IN 1815.

Cash Assets	$22,000,000
Annual Revenue	3,000,000
Dividend May 4th, 1867, for seven years	4,170,918

NEW BUSINESS IN 1866.

Amount Insured	6,180,000
Premium Receipts	204,500
Amount Insured	70,660,000

THE MUTUAL LIFE OF NEW YORK, FOUNDED IN 1843.

Cash Assets	23,000,000
Annual Revenue	8,000,000
Dividend Feb. 1st 1867, for one year	2,124,000

NEW BUSINESS IN 1866.

Amount Insured	54,875,000
Premium Receipts	2,176,942
Amount Insured	150,000,000

The Mutual Life, in amount of annual revenue has an excess of 166 per cent. The Mutual Life, in new policies in 1866, has an excess of 800 per cent. John G. Freeze is agent for the Mutual Life Company, at Bloomsburg, Pa.

READ Judge Agnew's decision in another column.

THE BASTILLE BUSINESS.

It has been suggested that a convention of those illegally imprisoned during the Lincoln reign be held on the 22d of February next, for the purpose of concerting some measures of redress, and drawing up a catalogue of "loyal" outrages to be published in form of solemn manifesto to the world. Already several communications have appeared upon the subject—one of ability in these columns—and the probabilities are strongly in favor of the convention being held. In such case its manifesto will be read with interest by all who hate oppression. Imagine Garibaldi twirling his grizzled mustache over it. Abroad, too, as one wrong is pretty sure to bring another in its train, it may lead to a new prejudice against republicanism, but here, where we understand the matter better, will arouse, if we do not mistake, a very sufficient wrath against these "loyal" doctrines, which, like the word itself, cannot co-exist with a true republic.

But, to return to the subject matter of this convention, it may be stated that Mr. Justice Miller, of the United States Supreme Court, has just decided that while Congress *may* protect official persons against prosecution by an act of indemnity, there is no power in that body to validate the unlawful acts of such persons. In two words, therefore, while the "loyal" punisher may be safe, the "loyal" punishment is altogether null and void. Thus if fine has been inflicted, that fine may be recovered though those inflicting may not be amenable for its imposition. The cunning act, therefore, of March of this year, whereby Congress sought to protect its ban-dogs, as well as validate their deeds, is of doubtful avail as to the protection and of no value whatsoever as to the legalization. Hear Mr. Justice Miller upon the matter: "As "to this point" (validation) "the law "is unconstitutional, undoubtedly so. "No clearer case of an *ex post facto* law "could be framed—its effect is to hold "in confinement men for offences not "punishable by any law at the time of "their commission, and to detain them "in a servitude imposed by a court "which had no jurisdiction to try "them."

Mr. Justice M., being of very pronounced Radical politics, the fact of his having thus decided is very fair evidence that his view of the case would be sustained in the Supreme Court on full bench. And whether so sustained or otherwise, the fact now is that the Justice's decision as above quoted *in petto* (to be found in full in the matter of Wm. Murphy), is the law of the case, and that at this moment any man held at hard labor, or imprisoned, or lying out of his money, as having been fined, or in any other way under pains otherwise than by sentence of a lawful court, is under such pains without any warrant therefor, and is entitled to immediate release. We, therefore, have it to trust that the President will forthwith order such an investigation into the records of the "Bureau of Military Justice," and other pestiferious loyalism, as may reveal the names and whereabouts of all persons held "by authority" with the specific warrant in each case of such detention. It is true that in the whirl of events that have sublimed a turnkey into a martyr, there has been a very general jail delivery of those wrongly held, but still it may be that there are some drum-head sentences in force, and were it only one man who suffers, his case demands immediate relief. Let us have the investigation.—*N. Y. World.*

THE PEDESTRIAN AND HIS WAGER.—Edward Payson Weston, the pedestrian, is twenty-eight years of age, weighs some 135 pounds, is of light complexion, and has a pleasant expression of countenance, without developing any particular characteristics. He has undertaken a journey of twelve hundred and twenty-six miles, on a wager of $10,000. The starting point was Portland, and the ending Chicago. He is attended by John Grindell, a well-known pedestrian, and Edward Ingalls; and Mr. T. F. Wilcox, the other party to the wager, is represented by Benjamin M. Curtis and John T. Laphen. The latter gentlemen go over the route with Weston, but ride in a carriage. Messrs. Grindell and Ingall are also allowed that privilege when they desire. Weston wears a blue sack coat, short breeches close to the skin, red socks, and gaiter shoes reaching well above the ankles. Upon his head he has a hat nearly white, made of cloth, the rim of which was buttoned at the top from four sides. In his hand he carries a rattan stick. His gait is easy and his speed fast.

The utmost care is taken to preserve his health. He eats sparingly of eggs, chicken, beefsteak and stale bread; drinks cold tea, sleeps on husks and expects to accomplish his journey by the 28th inst.; or rather he has that period in which to accomplish it. The fact is one that will tax the courageous pedestrian, and if he accomplishes it, the sum named is none too much for compensation.

SINCE the Negroes and Radicals, by the aid of Federal bayonets, have secured all the Southern Conventions, they seem to contemplate carrying out their measures with a high hand. The Alabama Negrophobites, for instance, have resolved in convention *to disfranchise all who do not vote, and all who vote against them!* We commend this to our legislators North. It is an easy way to get rid of opposition. What a free, happy country we live in, to be sure! As sovereign State is placed in the hands of degraded, brutalized negroes, who at once disfranchise all who do not vote, or who vote against them. This is the fruit of Radical reconstruction,—for this we fought,—for this we pay millions in taxes,—and yet men are found in our midst so slavish as to endorse it. O shame, where is thy blush?

BEFORE the elections just held, came on, Radicals everywhere were talking of the importance of the results, and urging the necessity for active exertion, in order that Congress might be sustained, the President rebuked, and radical measures triumph.

Now, the elections having gone overwhelmingly against the party in power, they coolly turn round and, like Mr. Toots in the novel, say "It's of no consequence!" Oh! no, of course not. But if they had been against the democracy, then the lesson taught would have been of the first importance. They had better own up beat, and retire to the head waters of Salt River.

IMPORTANT DECISION IN THE SUPREME COURT.

THE case of Mary Miles against the West Chester Railway Company, in the Supreme Court, came up day before yesterday, and Judge Agnew gave an opinion that will be found interesting. The case was one where the plaintiff claimed that she was ousted from her seat in a car on the said road, and ejected from the train on account of her color. She gained her cause in the lower Eastern courts, but defendants carried it to the Supreme Court. The following is the decision:

It is admitted no one can be excluded from a carriage by a public carrier on account of color, religious belief, political or religious prejudices. But the defendants asked the court to say if the seat which the plaintiff was directed to take was in all respects a comfortable, safe and convenient seat, not inferior in any respect to the one she was directed to leave, she could not recover. The case therefore involves no assertion of the inferiority of the negro to the white passenger. The simple question is, whether the public carrier may, in the exercise of his private right of property separate passengers by any other well defined characteristic than that of sex.

The right of the carrier to separate the passengers is founded on two grounds—his right to private property as a means of conveyance, and the public interest. The private means he uses belong wholly to himself, and implies the right of control for the protection of his own interest as well as the performance of his public duty. It is not an unreasonable regulation to seat passengers so as to preserve order and decorum and prevent contact and collision. If the grounds of regulation be reasonable, courts of justice cannot interfere with a carrier's right of private property. The right of a passenger is only that of being carried safely and with a due regard to his comfort and convenience, which are promoted by a sound and well regulated separation of passengers.

Who would maintain that either at an inn or on a vessel it is a reasonable regulation to compel the passengers, black and white, to room or bed together? If a right of private property implies no right of control, who shall decide a contest between passengers for seats and berths?

Why the Creator made one black and the other white is not known, the fact is apparent and the races distinct. Conceding equality with natures as perfect and rights as sacred, yet God has made them dissimilar, and imparted to them features of character intended to imply that they shall not overstep the natural boundaries he has assigned to them. The natural law which forbids their intermarriage and the social amalgamation which leads to a corruption of races, is clearly divine. The separation of the white and black races on the surface of the globe is a fact equally apparent

The right of each to be free from social contact is as clear as their right to be free from intermarriage

We, therefore, declare a right to maintain separate relations as far as is reasonably practicable but in a spirit of kindness and charity, with due regard to equality and rights.

From the opinion delivered in 1837, by the late Judge Gibson, it appears that the *status* of the negro never fell within the term "freemen," and that the emancipation act of 1838 did not elevate him to a citizenship in the State. In 1838, the people of the commonwealth, by an express amendment of their Constitution drew the line directly between the white *citizens* and the black *inhabitants* of the State. It is clear, therefore, that under its Constitution the white and black man stand in separate relations. Never has there been an intermixture of the two races socially, politically, civilly or religiously.

Following these grounds we are compelled to declare that at the time of the alleged injury there was that natural, legal and customary difference between the black and the white passengers in a public conveyance, the subject of a sound regulation, to secure order, promote comfort and preserve the peace. The defendants were, therefore, entitled to an affirmative answer to the points recited in the opinion.

Judgment reversed. *Venire facias de novo* awarded.—*Pittsburg Post.*

MR. THADDEUS STEVENS' Confiscation Bill seems to be somewhat unpopular in his own party. The "old war horse" snorts out a defiance and says: "The time for confiscation bills, was "during the war, when they could be "of use in preventing men from going "into the rebellion, but to think of passing such a measure now, was *sheer "folly and nonsense. If the negroes of "the South wanted land, let them work "for it.*" Pretty good that! Now if the party will only abolish the Freedmen's Bureau and let them have a chance, *perhaps* they will work.

WE are at length gratified to find one man in the Radical party who has the courage to speak out and avow the principles of that party. It sounds well after the late elections. Ben. Wade states positively and with no attempt at evasion that "we are committed to the doctrine of universal suffrage, and no man is a Republican who would desert it now."

If that had only been fully understood by the people of Pennsylvania at the recent election, the result would have shown a Democratic majority of thirty thousand.

THE seed sown by Hunnicutt and his crew is already bearing a forced fruit. While in most other parts of the South the temper of the freedmen is quite surprisingly commendable, in Richmond we find one Lewis Lindsay declaring, in an altogether needless hypothesis, that "before any of his children should suffer for food, the streets of Richmond should run knee-deep in blood. He thanked God the negroes had learned to use swords and guns." It seems, then, that negroes can be demagogues as well as whites. This fellow's ravings are as senseless as those of Semmes or M'Cartle. Hunnicutt's needless supposition and prophecy were, that "if the assassin's dagger should reach him, more than one white man would fall that day." But Lewis out-Herods Hunnicutt. If he does not waste his time in gratuitous speech where no hat is passed around for pennies, and will do each day a good day's work, he need not fear his children's starving.—*N. Y. Times.*

FROM Richmond we learn that the trial of Jeff Davis will commence on the 25th inst., and that the jury will be mostly composed of blacks.

THE ELECTIONS.—The returns we have last week are so nearly correct that we have but few changes to make. Our majority in New York is between 45,000 and 50,000 with a majority on joint ballot in the Legislature of 25.

In Maryland our majority is over 40,000, and we elect every officer voted for in the State. This shows what a free State can do when released from bayonet rules.

The popular majority in New Jersey is 13,000, and we have one majority in Senate, and 30 in the lower House.

In Wisconsin we have gained fifteen members in the Legislature, and a like gain in the popular vote will give us the State next year. Fairchild, Radical, is elected Governor of the State by a majority of about 4,500—a Radical loss of nearly twenty thousand on last year. The Radical majority in 1866 was 23,907. The Democracy have now four out of the six Congressional districts—a gain of three. The other States are substantially as we reported them.

THE New York *Tribune* says: "Human life in New York is too short for anybody to read five columns of the *Press*." It therefore reduces Forney's "points" to these; "1. Gen. Grant succeeded Mr. Stanton as Secretary of War; this being an act of "rare sagacity and courage.' 2. Gen. Rawling believes in Grant. 3. E. B. Washburne believes in Grant. 4. Senator Thayer, of Nebraska, believes in Grant. 5. 'Several gentlemen named in connection with the Presidency' have promised to vote for him. 6. What his principles are is nobody's business." As a conclusion it remarks: "Grant may be a good Republican, but we are not satisfied with his backers."

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Novemder 12.—The execution of Neal Devaney, aged, 21 years, for the murder of his wife, Catherine Devaney, near Hazleton, Luzerne County, Pa., in July last, took place at 1 o'clock P. M. in the jail yard at Wilkes-barre. Two or three hundred people were present in the yard, and at least 5,000 people surrounded the jail, covering the house-tops, trees, and every available resting place. He confessed his guilt on the scaffold, saying: "Gentlemen, I am guilty. Dominick Toomey swore falsely. He swore my life away. I forgive everybody. I forgive Toomey too."

Market Report.

Wheat per bushel	$2 30
Rye "	1 25
Corn "	1 00
Flour per barrel	7 00
Cloverseed	7 00
Flaxseed	2 00
Butter	40
Eggs	28
Tallow	14
Potatoes	80
Dried Apples	2 25
Pork	19
Hams	20
Sides and Shoulders	15
Lard per pound	15
Hay per ton	15 00

LUMBER.

Hemlock Boards per thousand feet	$16 00
Pine " " (one inch)	18 00
Joist, Scantling, Plank, (Hemlock)	15 00
Shingles, No. 1 per thousand	8 00
" " 2 " "	6 00
Siding " " ft.	18 00

Philadelphia Markets.

THURSDAY, November 14 1867.

FLOUR—	
Northwestern superfine at	$7,00@ 8,00
Northwestern extra	8,50@ 9,00
Northwestern family	10,00@11,00
Pennsylvania and Western superfine	7,50@8,75
Pennsylvania and Western extra	8,50@11,00
Pennsylvania and Western family	11,00@12,50
Pennsylvania and Western fancy	13,00@14,00
Rye Flour	$7,00@7,50
WHEAT—Pennsylvania red, ₰ bus	$2,30@2,45
Southern " "	$2,00@2,75
California " "	$3,10
white "	$3,15@3,25
RYE—Pennsylvania rye, ₰ bus	$1,50@1,57
CORN—Yellow, "	$1,34@1,37
White, "	$1,30@1,32
OATS—₰ bus	66@67c
PROVISIONS—Mess Pork, ₰ bbl	$21,75
Mess Beef, "	$27,50
Dressed Hogs, ₰ lb	8½@9c
Smoked Hams "	18@20c
" Shoulders ₰ lb	13½@14c
Lard, ₰ lb	12@13½c
SEEDS—Cloverseed ₰ bus	$6,50@7,00
Timothyseed ₰ bus	$2,50
Flaxseed	$2,55@2,60
CATTLE—Best Cattle ₰ lb	9@10c
Cows, ₰ head	$40@$65
SHEEP—₰ lb	4@6c
HOGS—₰ 100 lbs	$9,50@$10,25

MARRIED.

IKELER—MANNING—At the Parsonage, in Orangeville, by Rev. Nathaniel Spear, I. M. Ikeler, of Mt. Pleasant to Miss Amanda Manning, of Madison.

BATES—SHOEMAKER—On the 9th inst., by the Rev. D. C. Sheip, Mr. Harvey Bates, to Miss Hannah Shoemaker, all of Bloomsburg.

MILLER—FETTERMAN—On the 10th inst., by the Rev. Wm. J. Eyer, Mr. Wm. A. Miller, and Miss Sarah C. Fetterman, both of Locust twp., Columbia co., Pa.

CONNELLY—SANDERS—At the residence of Jacob Beltrick, in Berwick, on the evening of November 3d, by R. H. Eaton, Esq., Alem M. Connelly, and Mrs. Mary Jane Sanders all of Berwick.

DIED.

STEWART—In Orangeville, on the 9th inst., Jennie R. daughter of A. B. and Nancy Stewart, aged 11 years, 1 month and 4 days.

BRINK—In Bloomsburg on the 8th inst., Maria, wife of Dennison Brink, aged 29 years.

BEGER—In Greenwood twp., on Monday evening last, Abraham Berger, aged 57 years.

HENRY—In Bloomsburg, on the 10th inst., after a lingering illness, Mrs Rebecca Henry, aged 51 years.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Iron in the Blood.

The necessity of a due proportion of iron in the blood is well known to all medical men; when it becomes reduced from any cause whatever, the whole system suffers, the weakest part being first attacked, and a feeling of languor, lassitude, and "all goneness" pervades the system. Stimulants only afford temporary relief, and have the same effect as giving a tired horse the whip instead of oats. The true remedy is to supply the blood with the necessary quantity of iron. This can be done by using the

PERUVIAN SYRUP,

a protected solution of the protoxide of Iron, which is so prepared that it assimilates at once with the blood, giving strength, vigor and new life to the whole system.

To take medicine to cure diseases occasioned by a deficiency of IRON IN THE BLOOD, without restoring it to the system, is like trying to repair a building when the foundation is gone.

An eminent divine says: "I have been using the PERUVIAN SYRUP for some time past; it gives me new vigor, buoyancy of spirits, elasticity of muscle."

Pamphlets containing certificates of cures, and recommendations from some of the most eminent physicians, clergymen and others, will be sent free to any address.

The genuine has "PERUVIAN SYRUP" blown in the glass.

J. P. DINSMORE, Proprietor,
No. 36 Dey St., New York.

Sold by all Druggists.

For all the Protean forms of Disease originating in

SCROFULA,

such as Salt Rheum, Cancer, Consumption, &c., there is nothing can equal the purifying effects of Iodine when administered in a pure state.

DR. H. ANDERS' IODINE WATER

is a pure solution of Iodine dissolved in water, without a solvent, and is the best remedy for Scrofula and kindred diseases ever discovered. Circulars free.

J. P. DINSMORE,
36 Dey Street, New York.

Sold by Drug ists generly.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The Rev. Edward A. Wilson will send (free of charge) to all who desire it, the prescription with the directions for making and using the simple remedy by which he was cured of a lung affection and that dreaded disease Consumption. His only object is to benefit the afflicted, and he hopes every sufferer will try this prescription, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
No. 165 South Second Street,
Williamsburg, Kings co., N. Y.

may31'67-1y.]

INFORMATION.—Information guaranteed to produce a luxuriant growth of hair upon a bald head or beardless face, also a receipe for the removal of Pimples, Blotches, Eruptions, etc., on the skin, leaving the same soft, clear, and beautiful, can be obtained without charge by addressing THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist,
sep13'67. 625 Broadway, New York.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. B. PURSEL,

HARNESS, SADDLE, AND TRUNK MANUFACTURER,

and dealer in

CARPET-BAGS, VALISES, FLY-NETS, BUFFALO ROBES, HORSE-BLANKETS, &c.,

which he feels confident he can sell at lower rate than any other person in this country. Examine for yourselves.

Shop first door below the Post Office Main Street, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Nov. 15, 1867.

"Unquestionably the best sustained work of the Kind in the World.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

The most popular Monthly in the world.—*New York Observer.*

We must refer in terms of eulogy to the high tone and varied excellencies of Harper's Magazine—a Journal with a monthly circulation of about 170,000 copies—in whose pages are to be found some of the choicest light and general reading of the day. We speak of this work as an evidence of the culture of the American People; and the popularity it has acquired is merited. Each Number contains fully 144 pages of reading-matter, appropriately illustrated with good wood-cuts; and it combines in itself the racy monthly and the more philosophical quarterly, blended with the best features of a daily journal. It has great power in the dissemination of a love of pure literature.—*Prabner's Guide to American Literature, London.*

We can account for its success only by the simple fact that meets it precisely the popular taste in furnishing a variety of pleasing and instructive reading for all.—*Zion's Herald, Boston.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS—1868.

The Publishers have perfected a system of mailing by which they can supply the Magazine, Weekly and Bazar promptly to those who prefer to receive their periodicals directly from the office of publication.

The postage on Harper's Magazine is 24 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post-office.

TERMS.

One copy one year.....$4 00

An extra copy of either the Weekly, Magazine, or Bazar will be supplied gratis for every club of five Subscribers at $4 each, in one remittance; or six copies for $20.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

A Complete Set, now comprising Thirty-five Volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, for $2 25 per volume. Single volumes, by mail, post-paid, $2 00. Cloth cases, for binding, 55 cents, by mail, post-paid.

☞ Subscriptions sent from British North American Provinces must be accompanied with 24 cents additional, to prepay United States postage. Address HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers.
Franklin Square, New York.

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1 Present, worth	20,000
1 Present worth	10,000
1 Present, worth	5,000
2 Presents, worth $2,500 each	5,000
1 Present, valued at	18,000
2 Presents, valued at $15,000 each	30,000
1 Present, valued at	10,000
1 Present, valued at $9,000 each	20,000
2 Presents, valued at 5,000 each	10,000
3 Presents, valued at 1,000 each	3,000
20 Presents, valued at 500 each	10,000
10 Presents, valued at 500 each	5,000
3 Presents, valued at 250 each	750
20 Presents, valued at 225 each	4,500
55 Presents, valued at 200 each	11,000
95 Presents, valued at 75 each	7,125
100 Presents, valued at 100 each	10,000
20 Presents, valued at 75 each	1,500
10 Presents, valued at 50 each	500

The remaining Presents consist of articles of use and value, appertaining to the diffusion of Literature and Fine Arts, ... $2,000

$300,000

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Any person sending us One Dollar, or paying the same to our local agents, will receive immediately a fine Steel Plate engraving, at choice from the following list, and one certificate of stock, insuring one present in our GREAT DISTRIBUTION:

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Two Dollar Engravings.

No. 1—"Washington's Courtship." No. 2—"Washington's Last Interview with his Mother."

Three Dollar Engravings.

Any person paying three dollars will receive the beautiful steel plate of "Home from the War," and three certificates of stock, becoming entitled to three presents.

Four Dollar engravings.

Any person paying four dollars shall receive the large and beautiful steel plate of "The Perils of Our Forefathers," and four certificates of stock entitling them to four presents.

Five Dollar Engravings.

Any person who pays five dollars shall receive the large and splendid Steel Plate of

"THE MARRIAGE OF POCAHONTAS,"

and Five Certificates of Stock, entitling them to Five Presents.

The Engravings and Certificates will be delivered to each subscriber at our local Agencies, or by express as may be ordered.

HOW TO OBTAIN SHARES AND ENGRAVINGS.

Send orders to us by mail, enclosing from $1 to $20, either by Post Office orders or in a registered letter, at our risk. Larger amounts should be sent by draft or express.

10 shares with Engravings	$9.50
25 shares with Engravings	23.50
50 shares with Engravings	46.50
75 shares with Engravings	69.50
100 shares with Engravings	90.00

Local AGENTS WANTED throughout the United States.

THE RIVERSIDE INSTITUTE,

Situate at Riverside, Burlington county, New Jersey, is founded for the purpose of gratuitously educating the sons of deceased Soldiers and Sailors of the United States.

The Board of Trustees consists of the following well-known citizens of Pennsylvania and New Jersey:

Hon. Wm. B. Mann, District Attorney, Philadelphia, Pa.
Hon. Lewis B. Broomall, Ex-Chief Coiner U. S. Mint, and Recorder of Deeds, Philadelphia.
Hon. James M. Scovel, New Jersey.
Hon. W. W. Ware, New Jersey.
Henry Gorman, Esq., Agent Adams' Express, Philadelphia, Pa.
J. E. Coe, Esq., of Joy, Coe & Co., Philadelphia.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C. April 18, 1867.—Office of Internal Revenue:—Having received satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of the enterprise conducted by the Washington Library Company, will be devoted to charitable uses, permission is hereby granted to said Company to conduct such enterprise exempt from all charge, whether from special tax or other duty.

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

The Association have appointed as Receivers, Messrs. GEORGE A. COOKE & CO., whose well known integrity and business experience will be a sufficient guarantee that the money intrusted to them will be promptly applied to the purpose stated.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., May 20, 1867.

To the Officers and Members of the Washington Library Co., N. S. READ, Secretary.

Gentlemen:—On receipt of your favor of the 15th inst., notifying us of our appointment as Receivers for your Company, we took the liberty to submit a copy of your Charter, with a plan of your enterprise, to the highest legal authority of the State, and having received his favorable opinion in regard to its legality, and sympathizing with the benevolent object of your Association, viz: the education and maintenance of the orphan children of our soldiers and sailors at the Riverside Institute, we have concluded to accept the trust, and to use our best efforts to promote so worthy an object.

Respectfully, yours, &c.,
GEO. A. COOKE & CO.

Address all letters and orders to
GEO. A. COOKE & CO., BANKERS.
38 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
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J. B. PURSEL,
Authorized Agent for Bloomsburg and vicinity.
Nov. 15, 1867.

OVER Coats Cheap at CHEMBERLING'S Clothing store. 46—3m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE SCRANTON DAILY REPUBLICAN

will be issued on and after Nov. 1, 1867, in time to be sent by the

EARLIEST MORNING TRAINS OF THE

Delaware, Lackawann, & Western;
Lackawanna & Bloomsburg;
Lehigh Valley;
Lehigh & Susquehanna; and
Delaware & Hudson

Railroads. It will reach points within Fifty or a Hundred miles of Scranton several hours in advance of the New York & Philadelphia Morning papers. It will be printed in new type, on a large 32 column sheet; will contain

ALL THE TELEGRAMS OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS!

including markets from all important points, and is intended to be in every respect a First class daily newspaper.

Arrangements will be made for its delivery by the local News Agents at about two-thirds the cost of New York or Philadelphia dailies.

F. A. CHANDALL, } CHANDALL & CO.,
JOS. A. SCRANTON, } Publishers.

1867. PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.— 1867.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE

GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS
On all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, OCTOBER 14th 1867, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	11.15 p.m.
" " " Northumberland	5.50 a.m.
" " arr. at Erie	8.45p.m.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	12.00 m.
" " " Northumberland	6.44 p.m.
" " arr. at Erie	9.45 a.m.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	8.00 a.m.
" " " Northumberland	4.25 p.m.
" " arr. at Lock Haven	7.45 p.m.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	10.40 a.m.
" " " North'd	1.21 a.m.
" " arr. at Philadelphia	8.35 a.m.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	4.25 p.m.
" " " North'd	5.32 a.m.
" " arr. at Philadelphia	1.00 p.m.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Erie	7.10 a.m.
" " " North'd	10.16 a.m.
" " arr. at Philadelphia	6.10 p.m.

Mail and Express connects with all trains on WARREN & FRANKLIN RAILWAY. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 12.00 M. arrive at Irvineton at 6.40 a.m. and Oil City at 9.50 a.m.

Leaving Philadelphia at 8.00 P. M. arrive Oil at City at 4.35 p. m.

All trains on Warren & Franklin Railway make close connection at Oil City with trains for Franklin and Petroleum Centre. Baggage checked through.

A. J. TYLER,
General Superintendent, Williamsport.

"A REPOSITORY OF FASHION, PLEASURE, AND INSTRUCTION."
—HARPER'S BAZAR.

The Publishers will commence, on November 1st, the issue of Harpers Bazar, a weekly Illustrated Family Journal devoted to Fashion and Home Literature. Their aim is twofold: to supply the existing need of a Weekly Fashion Newspaper, and to combine therewith a first-class literary journal, which will be indispensable to every household.

Arrangements have made, at an immense cost, with the most Celebrated of the Fashion Papers of Europe, especially with the famous Bazar of Berlin, which supplies the fashions to the leading journals of Paris, to furnish the same to them in advance, so that henceforth the fashions will appear in Harper's Bazar simultaneously with their publication in Paris and Berlin—an advantage enjoyed by no other journal in the country.

The patrons of Harper's Bazar will receive every fortnight large pattern-plates, containing from forty to fifty full-sized patterns of ladies', misses', and children's dresses, and dresses, underclothing, and other clothing, and other articles, accompanied with the necessary descriptions and directions, and occasionally an elegant Colored Fashion Plate of Harper's Bazar Weekly.

Harper's Bazar will contain in folio pages of the size of Harper's Weekly, printed on superfine calendered paper, and will be published weekly.

SUBSCRIPTIONS, 1868.

The Publishers have perfected a system of mailing by which they can supply the Magazine, Weekly, and Bazar promptly to those who prefer to receive their periodicals directly from the Office of publication. Postmasters and others desirous of getting up Clubs will be supplied with a Show-Bill on application.

The Postage on Harper's Bazar is 20 cents a year which must be paid at the subscriber's post-office.

TERMS:—Harper's Bazar, one year.....$4 00

An Extra Copy of either the Magazine, Weekly, or Bazar will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or Six Copies for $20 00.

Back Numbers can be supplied at any time.

☞ Subscriptions to be sent from British American Provinces must be accompanied with 20 cents additional, to prepay United States Postage. Address HARPER & BROTHERS,
Franklin Square, N. Y.
Nov. 8, 1867.

NEW HOLIDAY BOOKS.

G. W. CARLETON & Co., Publishers.

LOVE LETTERS.—A selection of the most absorbing character and interest, from correspondence of celebrate and notorious men and women. $2 00

WIDOW SPRIGGINS.—A new comic volumie, by the author of "Widow Bedott." Illustrated. $1 75

A BOOK ABOUT LAWYERS.—A reprint of the intensely curious London work just published. $2 00

EPISTLES OF CORBY O'LANUS.—An irresistably laughable book of comic opinions. Illustrated. $1 50

WOMAN'S STRATEGY.—A splendid new English Love Story. Beautifully and profusely Illustrated. $1 50

CONDENSED NOVELS, and other Comic and Burlesque Papers. By Bret Harte. Illustrated. $1 50

THE CAMERON PRIDE.—A most delightful new home novel. By Mary J. Holmes. $1 50

ARTEMUS WARD IN LONDON.—A new Comic Book by this great author. Illustrated. $1 50

ST. ELMO.—By the author of "Beulah." One of the best and most popular novels of the age. $2 00

THE CULPRIT FAY.—A magnificent Illustrated Edition of this Poem: Elegantly bound in gilt. $5 00

HOW TO MAKE MONEY AND HOW TO KEEP IT.—A valuable book that every one should read. $1 50

THE HABITS OF GOOD SOCIETY.—An excellent work, teaching good manners and behavior. $1 75

THE ART OF CONVERSAT

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, NOV. 15, 1867.

If the elections don't indicate anything against the radicals, why does P. John look grum and refuse to rejoice?

The communication from our Laporte correspondent came too late for this week's issue, but will appear in our next.

Prof. Price of this County, exhibited his skill in wire-walking, to a large and interested crowd of spectators, on Thursday, at White Hall.

Lost.—In Smoketown, on last Monday night, a lady's black stella shawl. The finder will confer a favor on the owner by leaving it at the Columbian office.

Is P. John in favor of Negro Suffrage now? Where is "Bleeding Kansas?" Surely that was the unkindest cut of all. To be thus slaughtered in the house of one's friends, is awful.

There were many ladies at the gatheringat White Hall,and their bright and happy faces gladdened the hearts of the noble men whose labors had resulted in the great victory they were met togetther to celebrate.

We are informed that Iron Ore has been discovered on lands of William Shaffer, better known perhaps as the Sloan farm. The opening is near the road coming from the river, and valuable Rock Ore has certainly been found in large quantities, but the existence of soft ore is not so certain.

On Wednesday, the boys of our town were much gratified by an incipient snow storm. It did not last long, however, but gave us notice to prepare for winter,—to get in our coal, close up our cellars, and make the usual preparations for a winter's siege.

The Democrats of Center township have concluded to have a Pole Raising at the Half Way House on Saturday next, in commemoration of our recent victories to which they inviteall who will attend. After the Pole is raised speeches will be delivered by persons invited for that purpose,

While our town boasts of many excellent mechanics, there are few who possess more enterprise and mechanical genius than our friend Louis Bernhard. We are led to these remarks by an examination of a "Regulator" in his shop, which is noted for the accuracy of its time, and which he constructed himself. His shop abounds in evidences of his skill, and the many singular instruments around him show plainly that he can fix, mend, or construct anything in the way of a time piece that is mendable.

Fire in Orangeville.—On Friday night last at about 11 o'clock, fire was discovered in an out-building belonging to Jacob Good, and used as a washhouse etc., which but for the timely arrival of assistance, and a goodly supply of water, would have resulted in the destruction of his tavern, together, inevitably, with other valuable buildings. The building was saved with its inside burnt out, and the damage to that, with the loss of property usually found in such a house, may be $100. It is not certain how the fire originated, but there was baking done that day.

Our townsman William G. Hurley, Esq. has returned from his western tour, very much improved in health, and looking twenty years younger. He brings with him a singular curiosity in the shape of a petrified tooth of some mammoth of ancient times. It has six incisive points, and measures about ten inches in circumference! It was found by a laborer named Patrick Kernee, on Mr. Hurley's farm, who was digging a ditch through a rivulet called Duke's Run, in Union Township, Hancock county, Ohio. Patrick found two others, which he disposed of before Mr. Hurley's arrival. From a hasty inspection we think it is a tooth of the mastodon.

Fire at the Institute.—On last Thursday evening at about 8 o'clock our citizens were startled by the cry of Fire! Fire!! We ran with the crowd in the direction of the alarm, until we reached the Institute grounds,and were there informed that some mischievous boys had raised a false alarm. Curses, not loud but deep, were vented on their heads, as well as threats of punishment dire in case they were caught. We have since been informed that there actually was a fire, originating in one of the flues conducting heat to the hall. The entire heat of the furnace had been concentrated in the one flue, and the result was that the surrounding woodwork caught fire. One of the teachers discovered it in time to extinguish the flames.

Ox Roast at White Hall.—In another part of the Columbian, will be found an account of the proceedings of the meeting following the dinner, and we are consequently relieved from entering upon that part of the history of the day. Having been most unexpectedly and unavoidably detained, we did not reach White Hall until after one o'clock P.M., by which time the roast and the dinner upon the ox, were done and over.

From some gentlemen who were on the ground we have the following particulars:

The ox was taken in hand by a couple of experienced butchers and dressed. An iron bar was then passed through him lengthwise, and several skewers running through the shoulders and body of the animal secured the carcass to the rod or bar. Upon the end of the bar was fastened a crank. The whole was then put upon two substantial crutches, and the process of roasting commenced. We believe the wood was burnt to red hot coals on one fire,and then put under the roasting ox, which was turned by the crank, and basted with the gravy, until done.

After about twenty-four hours the roasting was completed, and the animal was then carried, and stood on its feet upon the table, from which it was served to the enthusiastic crowd.

Great hilarity and good feeling prevailed throughout the day. We were much gratified at the opportunity of meeting many old friends whose Democracy has stood the test of time and pressure, and who were thankful to see the party and principles they so long had loved and labored for, once more triumphant.

A prominent merchant in Light Street, of Radical proclivities takes special pains to inform us of his hostility to this sheet. It will be well enough for our patrons in that neighborhood to remember the fact.

The *Home Journal* is an excellent paper, and we would be glad to receive it, but cannot agree to publish a prospectus over half a column long, with "editorial notices from time to time" for the sake of an exchange. The advertisement, according to our rates, would be worth $10.00, whereas the subscription price is only $3.00. It would be much cheaper for us to subscribe, than to advertise at those rates.

We think our friend Val. Winterstein, of Pine township., as a hunter is entitled to the belt. He informs us that recently he shot a buck the four quarters of which weighed 167 pounds! Not content with that he killed a rattlesnake measuring five feet in length, and which had thirteen rattles. He has agreed to deposit the rattles at this office and the man who goes one better is to take the championship.

Robbery.—A man from Catawissa, Columbia county, on a visit to this city, had occasion to go across the river on Friday night last, and on his way back was knocked down by a very severe blow from a billy in the hands of some unknown person. An ugly wound was inflicted in the back of his head, and he was knocked prostrate and senseless into the creek. The robber took a pocketbook containing fifteen or twenty dollars in money, and a note for $1,000.—*Lycoming Standard.*

Last week we published the prospectus of the Daily Scranton *Republican*, which has recently come into existence. It is Radical in politics, but has the merit of giving us the dispatches of the Associated Press eight hours earlier than we can otherwise get them. In other words, we get the cream of the news at 9 o'clock in the morning,—almost as soon as they do in Philadelphia and New York. It was especially welcome during the past two weeks as it gave early and full returns of the late elections. D. A. Beckley of this place is agent.

Fire.—The large fine dwelling house of W. W. Pinneo, Esq., in Mahoning township, just outside of our Borough lines, was consumed by fire on last Wednesday night. The fire was discovered about two o'clock in the morning, but before the engines could be got to the place the whole building was in flames. A portion of the furniture was saved, but the building was entirely destroyed. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

One of Mr. Pinneo's workmen was sleeping in the building at the time of the fire, being the only occupant. The building was insured in the sum of $5,000.—*Danville Intelligencer.*

Ox-Roast at White Hall.--Yesterday, from 1,500 to 2,000 Democrats of Montour and adjoining counties, attended a Democratic Ox-roast at White Hall, in this county, got up under the supervision of the landlord of the White Hall Hotel. The meeting was organized by the appointment of Hon. David B. Montgomery, President, and John Moyer, Eliar Haas, Peter Wagner, James Brannen, and Andrew Snyder, Sr., Vice Presidents, and Wm. C. Johnston, Secretary. After which, the meeting was ably addressed by Gen. Wm. Brindle, and J. G. Freeze Esq.

The announcement of the latest news of the Democratic Victories of last Tuesday, produced the wildest enthusiasm.

We have not time for a more extended notice this week of this monster gathering of the tried and true Democracy of old Anthony and adjoining townships. —*Danville Intelligencer.*

Ladies Beware.—Ladies who travel in the cars should be careful how they accept the proffered attentions of strange men, no matter how much they appear like gentlemen. No prudent respectable lady will allow a stranger to escort her to a hotel or elsewhere. The cases in which ladies have fallen into serious trouble in consequence of their imprudence in this particular are numerous. An Elmira paper states that a married lady from Philadelphia was most foully treated and even robbed in that place on Saturday evening last. She resisted the politeness of a gentleman in the cars till she could resist no longer, and then permitted him to show her to a hotel. There she took a glass of wine which probably contained a drug, and the next that she knew she was wandering on the Streets, robbed of her watch and money, and probably of her honor. The villain escaped and is now probably looking for another victim in the shape of a silly, vain female who will accept his invitation on some train of cars.

The School.—On Friday evening of last week the Institute,under the charge of Prof. Carver, held an exhibition for the purpose of raising money, to be expended as previously announced.

The exercises consisted of declamations, vocal and instrumental music, dramatic scenes, dialogues, etc., The whole school comprising more than two hundred students took part in the exhibition, which was highly entertaining, and we are very glad to say largely attended.

There were decided evidences of improvement in all respects, and we could name several as prominent examples; but where all are doing so well in improvement and advancement, it would be invidious to select any for special commendation. During the evening there was a great desire in the audience to cheer some classes but Prof. Carver desired that no demonstration of the kind should be made, and the wish was commendably respected.

The last scene, a pantomime, was very amusing. We cannot pretend to remember all the characters represented, nor the students who personated them; but we remember "Queen Bess," "Mrs. Partington and Ike," "John Bull," an "Irishman," a "Yankee," a "Spanish Don and Lady," "Little Red Riding Hood," Swiss, Shepherdess," a "Flower Girl," "Night," "Sisters of Mercy" "The Columbian" and other newspapers of the town, a "Brigand," a "Brigadier General," "The gentleman from Africa," and many other characters.

We thought it exceeding bad taste however to exhibit at such a time and place, a character bearing aloft a large wooden cross, more especially as his appearance was greeted with a laugh.

At the end of the exhibition, the Rev. Mr. Sheip, as chairman of committee, on penmanship made report, awarding prizes to the best writers.

THE KALEIDOSCOPE:

"——A map of busy life—
Its fluctuations and its vast concerns."

NO. XLV.

GUAYAQUIL.

This is the name given to one of the principal provinces or States of Ecuador, and it extends from the Pacific Ocean back to the Andes, containing about 15,000 square miles. Guayquil City, its capital, is the principal port in the Republic. Its inhabitants number about 22,000 souls. It is built in rather a straggling manner along the river and contains very few buildings of architectural beauty or merit. In fact so frequent are the bombardments, revolutions, fires and earthquakes, that its growth has been much retarded, although it is the leading City in all respects, save population. The buildings are either of adobe (a species of mud bricks baked in the sun) or bamboo canes, built in the same style as those in Panama. The climate is terribly hot and as it rains steadily six months in the year, there is not much inducement for a foreigner to sojourn in that region.

During the rainy season—which they call winter, although it is the hottest time of the whole year—the lowlands are flooded from three to ten feet deep, and the cattle are driven to the higher lands until the waters subside.—The inhabitants along the "bottoms" build their huts on piles eight or ten feet high, and communicate with each other by means of canoes. At this time the whole land is infested with vermin and reptiles, generated or brought into activity by the heat and rains, and the very air is impregnated with malaria. Indeed, so rapid is the decomposition of vegetable and animal matter, that pestilence would soon depopulate the land if nature had not provided a remedy in the shape of innumerable *gallinazos*, or buzzards, which "occupy the land," and gratuitously, yet efficiently perform the duty of scavengers, so that a mass of garbage, a dead horse, or a murdered man are soon stripped of all offensive qualities. In fact, so highly appreciated are their services, that they are protected by local laws, and it is an offence punishable by fine and imprisonment to kill them.

These buzzards, however,are aided by the chain-gang,or criminals, who march through the streets with iron balls attached to their feet, and chains to their wrist, armed with brooms and coffee sacks with which they sweep up the dirt and deposit it in the river. They are guarded by the soldiers of the Republic—negroes of course—dressed in flaming red, with an occasional rent in their trousers,—with bare feet,—and who indolently lean upon their muskets, or prog some unfortunate with their bayonet, to show how vigilantly they perform their duty.

Notwithstanding the intense heat we enjoyed ourselves throughly, visiting the principal places of interest, learning the customs, manners and language of the people, and gormandizing upon strange dishes, and such fruits as the pineapple,cherimoya; banana,plaintain, yuca, and alligator pear.

On our journey towards Quito, we ascended the Guayaquil river as far as Bodegus in a little steamer called the Bolivar, which at the time was owned and controlled by Captain, ——, an American. On my return,however,the steamer had been withdrawn, on account of the blockade of the river by the Peruvians, with whom Ecuador was at war. For various reasons I prefer describing the downward trip.

I reached Bodegus from Quito in company with Mr. Villamus,the French *Charge*, and Dr. Wagner, a German naturalist. The natives refused to risk themselves or their canoes at Guayaquil, fearing that they and their property would be seized by the Government, although Mr. Villamus assured them of his power to protect them from draft, and their property from capture. Finally, we took by force a canoe sufficiently large to contain our party, and got a crew consisting of two Indians, a Negro, and a squaw,—the latter to act as cook. Our boat was about twenty-five feet long, three feet wide, and at the prow had a sort of calaboose of wattled canes, which was used for a cabin.

About noon the tide began to ebb,and we embarked for Guayaquil. From Bodegus to the coast the country is almost a dead level, through which the river wanders in innumerable channels, forming a fine system of inland communication. So very winding was its course that frequently in going the distance of half a mile we rowed towards all the differents points of the compass.

Abut five o'clock in the evening the tide commenced running up, whereupon the oarsmen ceased from their labors, and pulled in to the shore under the cover of a deep, dank forest, filled with parrots, monkeys, and other tropical animals, whose sharp, quick cries, together with the music and at tentions of millions of large sized yet hungry mosquitoes, precluded all hope of sleep. About 11 P. M. the tide again commenced ebbing, and the boatmen steadily plied their oars until near morning, when we reached San Bolendon. This proved to be rather a large place, but evidently an unhealthy one, as all the inhabitants except the Negroes had a sickly appearance. A small sloop of war was lying here which once constituted the Navy of Ecuador, but it had been sold to an American residing in Guayaquil to save it from capture by the Peruvian fleet, and in consequence the Republic of Ecuador was without a Navy! Many of the houses were floating on the river; that is, a number of logs were lashed together, upon which they were built. This is not only convenient during the rainy season, when the lowlands are under water, but their owners when tired of one place, can cast loose from their moorings anddrift with the tide to a more congenial locality.

The river at this point is about a mile and a half wide, and presents a magnificent appearance. The banks are lined with huge alligators basking in the hot sunshine, while myriads of flies gather into their wide, cavernous mouths, which close upon the prisoners every few moments. The natives say that in this manner they obtain their food. The birds exhibited no fear whatever of the monsters, as they would frequently alight upon their backs, and sit there as contentedly as when resting on a log. Mr. V. frequently tried his Minnie rifle upon them, but in most instances the balls would glance harmlessly from their scales, only causing them to plunge with unusual velocity into the river. A few, however were mortally wounded or killed outright by being hit in the eye, or under the foreleg, their only vulnerable parts. We asked an Indian girl, who was bathing in the stream, if she did not fear them. She naively replied, "*Las largatos comen solamente los blancos,*" meaning that they only ate white people. Another peculiar feature of the river is the large number of aquatic plants which float up and down with the tide, some of them bearing beautiful flowers, and in some cases so large as to suggest the idea of floating gardens.

Immediately after leaving San Bolendon we abandoned the main branch of the river,and made a short cut by taking a narrow, crooked channel, in which the current was so impetuous that it was with difficulty we could round the corners, and keep the canoe from the shore. Before reaching Guayaquil the tide again failed us, but we were content to stretch ourselves under the "widespreading palm," though in much danger of getting our heads cracked by some falling cocoa-nut. Here we saw several fine specimens of river sharks, which are eagerly caught by the natives, who esteem them a rare delicacy. The Doctor also caught a venomous serpent, over six feet long, which he at once put into sprits in order to preserve it, much to the disgust of the natives, who thought he was pickling it for some future repast. The same night we reached Guayaquil, and for the first time in ten days slept in a bed. Quien Sabe.

BOOK NOTICES.

We are in receipt of the December number of Peterson's Ladies' Magazine, and, find that in literary and artistic merit, it far exceeds its predecessors, the steel engraving "no rose without a thorn" is a bewitching and suggestive picture, and in a frame would be worth the price of the number. The Fashion Plates, Patterns, Designs, etc, are numerous, well designed, and plainly described. The Literary productions are interesting, and will be read with pleasure. Terms $2.00 a year address C. J. Peterson, 306 Chestnut St. Philadelphia.

"Cometh Up as a Flower" is the title of an autobiographical story of the richest kind just issued by D. Appleton & Co., New York. The London *Times* speaks of it with great praise. Its chief merits consist in the powerful and vigorous manner in whith it is told, in the exceeding beauty and poetry of its sketches of scenery, and in the soliloquies, sometimes quaintly humorous, sometimes cynically bitter, sometimes plaintive and melancholy, which are uttered by the heroine. It is written by a lady—a new hand, and is said to be so extraordinarily good, that whenever you begin it you cannot lay it down again, hardly even when it is finished.

New York: D. Appleton & Co. Price, 60 cents.

The Diamond Dickens.—*Bleak House*—The ninth volume of the charming and popular "Diamond Edition." These volumes are so neat, compact, the small type so clear, the paper so perfect, the press-work so even, and the binding so firm and yet delicate in taste, that we have never doubted their popularity since we handled the first volume. It is an edition remarkable for its compactness and beauty.

Now that Dickens is coming to this country to lecture, we advise our friends to read him up at their leisure moments. These little volumes are cheap, and one can purchase them as they are issued and not feel the diminution of the size of his purse. The illustrations continue to be of the same artistic character as in the first volumes issued.—*Providence Press.*

The cost of each volume of the beautiful Illustrated Diamond Dickens is only $1.50; plain edition, $1.25. It can be procured of any bookseller, or will be sent postpaid by the Publishers, Ticknor and Fields, Boston.

Printing Office Rules.—Gentlemen traveling, and all others in the habit of visiting newspaper establishments would do well to pocket this scrap, as it might be useful to all concerned, and it is expected "the rules" will be universally observed:

1. Enter softly.
2. Sit down quietly.
3. Subscribe for the paper.
4. Don't touch the poker.
5. Say nothing interesting.
6. Engage in no controversy.
7. Don't smoke.
8. Keep six feet from the table.
9. Don't talk to the workmen.
10. Hands off the papers.
11. Eyes off the papers.
12. Let the "devil" alone.

Gentlemen observing these rules when entering a printing office, will greatly oblige the proprietor, and need not fear the "devil." The ladies, who sometimes bless us for a few moments with their presence, are not expected to keep the rules strictly. Boys, accompanied by their fathers, are particularly requested to keep their hands in their pockets.

The Radicals are becoming a little alarmed at the intense appreciation of freedom by the negroes in the South. They do not seem to hold in sufficient reverence the reformers of that section, having lately taken to mobbing Bureau agents, resisting the civil authorities and such African pleasantries, which, although they may evidence peculiar views concerning enfranchisement, are not calculated to raise the enthusiasm of the Bureau agents or of the general population.

LOCAL NOTICES.

"Their Name is Legion," may be applied to the innumerable diseases to which the skin is subject. It would be well for those who are afflicted with apparently incurable ulcers, old sores, erysipelas and eruptions, to use Grace's Celebrated Slave, which cures in a very short time, cuts, burns, scalds, flesh wounds, etc.

All contagious poisons doubtless produce their peculiar influence upon the organism through the blood, in fact, they pass into this fluid, grow and multiply there, given rise to changes in its composition. The contagious poisons generally consist of living matter, and this, by its growth and increase produces, by the great change in the circulating fluid, those terrible affections.

These contagious poisons will fall harmless where there is no impairment of health in any part of the system, but where the mucous surfaces are relaxed, the capillaries distended on account of a sluggish condition of circulation, the blood thin and poor; and a general lassitude, they will be taken up, and produce their legitimate effects—sickness and death.

All danger from these poisons can easily be avoided by using steadily the Zingari Bitters. It prevents by producing just such a condition of the system as is required to resist the poison, besides directly neutralizing many of them in the blood. fw.

PUBILC SALES.

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—The undersigned, executors of the last will and testament of George Hartman, deceased, offer for sale, either separately or together, the following described

SIX LOTS OF GROUND

Situate in the lower part of Espy, Columbia county, fronting on Main street, and extending back to an alley in the direction of the canal, and in a southerly direction as far as Pees rose street. Each lot has about 55 feet front, and 180 feet in depth, making them very desirable for building lots. They can be purchased at private sale until Monday, December 23d, 1867, at which time those remaining unsold will be disposed of at public outcry at one o'clock in the afternoon.

Terms of Sale.—Ten per cent. of the purchase money at the striking down of the property; and one-half, less the ten per cent., on the 1st of April, 1868, and the balance one year thereafter, with interest on the unpaid amounts. Deeds will be given when the last payment is made.

C. HARTMAN,
EDWARD HARTMAN,
Espy, Pa., Sept. 13, 1867-6m. Executors.

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, on Friday, the 26th day of November, 1867, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, John Herner, guardian of the person and estate of Sarah W. Eisenhart a minor child of Mary Eisenhart, late of Catawissa township, in said county, deceased, will expose to sale by public vendue, on the premises, a certain

TRACT OF LAND,

containing Seventy Acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Rudolphus Yeager, on the north, Jacob Brandebiter on the south, Henry Hill on the west, and James Hill on the east. There is erected on the said premises a

A LOG HOUSE,

one story and a half high, a Log Barn, Wagon House, Cider Press and Mill; and there is on the premises two good orchard, a spring of never failing water, with spring house; the estate of said ward, situate in the township and county aforesaid. JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.

Conditions of Sale.—Ten per cent. of the one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale; one-fourth less the ten per cent. on the confirmation of sale, and the balance in one year from confirmation, with interest from confirmation, nisi. Possession given on the first day of April, 1868. Purchaser to pay for deed and stamps. JOHN HERNER,
November 11, 1867. Guardian.

FOR SALE

Will be sold at private sale, a very desirable residence in South Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pa., the property consisting of

TWO TOWN LOTS

situate and fronting Third Street of the town of Bloomsburg, whereon are erected a large two story

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE

with kitchen attached, a large Stable and Carriage house, good pig sty, coal house, etc., a good well of never failing water at the back door. Possession will be given on the first of April, 1868. If not sold between this and the 21st, of December next the same will be exposed to public sale on said date at 10 o'clock P. M. For further particulars, inquire of Michael F. Eyerly, at the office of R. P. Clark, Esq., Bloomsburg Columbia co., Pa.
Sept. 27, 1867.

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, Pa., on SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23rd, 1867, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, Thos. Creveling, jr., administrator, &c., of John Miller, late of Scott township, in said county, deceased, will expose to sale, by public vendue, on the premises, a certain

HOUSE AND LOT OF GROUND,

situate in the town of Espy, and county aforesaid, adjoining lands of John Sterner on the west, Second street of said town on the north, an alley on the east, and an alley on the south, containing about one-third of an acre, whereon are erected a frame dwelling house, with outbuildings, late the estate of said deceased, situate in the township and county aforesaid.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.

☞ Conditions of Sale.—Ten per cent. of one fourth of the purchase money to be paid on the striking down of the property, one-fourth less the ten per cent. on the confirmation of the sale, and the balance in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation, nisi. Possession given on the first day of April, 1868. Purchaser to pay for deed and stamps. THOMAS CREVELING,
October 18, 1867. Administrator.

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

Will be sold by the undersigned, executor of the last will and testament of Jacob Diehl, deceased, on FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27th, 1867, at ten o'clock a. m., the following described real estate to wit:

A LOT OF GROUND,

situate in the town of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pa., and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post on Second street, and extending thence along said street north sixty-six feet, and in depth two hundred and fourteen feet and six inches; and bounded as follows: First street on the south, on the south of the estate of the late Jacob Diehl, on the east, and an alley on the west, whereon are erected a good two story

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

with Kitchen attached, also a cellar Kitchen under the same, a good stable, carriage house and carriage house and hen house, stable, a well of good water at the back door of the livery stable, a cistern at the back door of the cellar Kitchen, with other outbuildings. The property is immediately in the rear of the Court House lot, and is a very desirable stand for a livery stable. Possession will be given on the 1st day of April, 1868. Terms made known on day of sale, when attendance will be given by

DAVID LOWENBERG, Executor.
Bloomsburg, Oct. 18, 1867.

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, Pa., on SATURDAY the 30th day of November, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., Alfred Creveling, guardian of Mary E. Creveling and Cora A. Creveling, and George W. Creveling, guardian of Sarah E. Creveling and Margaret Creveling, and Levi A. Hidley, guardian of Clara Creveling, minor children of Levi Creveling, late of Sweet township, in said county deceased, will expose to sale, by public vendue, on the premises, a certain plantation and tract of land, containing

NINETY ACRES,

more or less, adjoining lands of Aaron Boone and Peter Hagenbuch on the north, lands of James Cade, and Alfred Mosel in the North Branch of the River Susquehanna on the south, lands of Aaron Boone, G. W. Creveling & Co., J. R. Farrel, Bunkel & Creveling and others on the east, whereon are erected a

BRICK DWELLING HOUSE,

and Kitchen, a large Barn, Wagon Shed, and other outbuildings, there is a good well of water at the door of the dwelling house. There is on the premises a good large

APPLE ORCHARD,

the estate of said ward, situate in the township and county aforesaid. JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.

Conditions of Sale.—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale; one-fourth less the ten per cent. on the confirmation of sale, and the balance in one year from confirmation with interest from confirmation, nisi. Possession given on the first day of April, 1868. Purchaser to pay for deed and stamps. ALFRED CREVELING,
G. W. CREVELING,
LEVI A. HIDLEY,
Guardians,
Oct 18, 1867.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A POLITICAL, LITERARY, AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWSPAPER.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY EDITIONS.

The New York Times has recently been enlarged to the size of the London *Times*, and is now one of the largest and cheapest newspapers in the world. Each issue of the daily edition contains eight pages of of seven long columns each, making fifty-six columns in all. It is always printed on good paper—clear type—and in the handsomest and most legible Newspaper in the United States.

The Times aims, first of all to give the earliest and most reliable news from all parts of World-Its Correspondence, Foreign and domestic, is variety, fullness and literary interest and ability, is the wonder of the Press. Upon which it has for months, sufficient to obtain reliable information the Times has a large number of able, intelligent and candid correspondents whose reports of current and opinionative of events interest and value—and from every Capital in Europe it receives early and reliable intelligence.

In its Editorial Department the Times seeks to criticise passing events of every kind with candor, intelligence and a paramount regard for the best interests of community. It avoids always appeals to passion and prejudice, to direct and convince the judgment rather than appeal to prejudice. In politics it maintains the fundamental principles of the Democratic party, insisting on the preservation of Peace and Union upon the basis of Equal Rights and Universal Justice, and urging always and everywhere the elevation and improvement of all classes of the community. In dealing with the South it will insist upon a just and comprehensive policy—demanding full and absolute obedience to the Constitution and laws of the Union, ample protection for the enfranchised slaves in all their rights if the liberty and prosperity—the consequent development of the resources of the country and the general advancement of all classes of the people in education, morality and religion. As to the departments, foreign and domestic, will devote in the Times full and convenient discussion.

In Literary criticism and intelligence, the Times will be exceptionally full and complete. Elaborate and extended Reviews will be made of new works that may deserve them, and no pains will be spared to make this Department more than ever satisfactory.

The Agricultural, Commercial and Financial Reports of the Times will be prepared with quite as much care, and will be in every respect at least full and satisfactory as those of any other paper.

The Reports of Congressional and Legislative Proceedings during the next two months of vast importance, of Proceedings in courts of public interest, etc., etc., will be full and reliable.

No pains or expense will be spared to make the Times the most valuable, interesting and reliable newspaper in the United States. It has a very large corps of able and experienced writers in every department, and will add to their number, both at home and abroad, as circumstances may require.

The following are the prices of the several editions of The Times, per annum:

DAILY TIMES, per annum	$10
" Sunday edition included	$12
SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$3
" two copies one year	$5
" five copies one year	$11
WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2
" two copies one year	$3
" five copies one year	$8

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in checks or Post-Office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Nov. 8, 1867. Times Office, New York.

☞ FOR NEAT AND CHEAP JOB PRINTING, CALL AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF GEORGE RAUP, DECEASED.

Letters of administration on the estate of George Raup, late of Locust township, Columbia county deceased have been granted by the Register of said county to Martha Raup of said twp. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to make them known, and those indebted to make payment.

MARTHA RAUP,
Oct. 25, 1867-6t. Administrator.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF WILLIAM SNYDER, DEC'D.

Letters testamentary on the estate of William Snyder, late of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pa. have been granted to the Register of said county, to Charles W. Snyder, and Wm. Neal executors, who reside in Bloomsburg. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the Executors for settlement, and those indebted to make payment. Knowing themselves

CHARLES W. SNYDER,
WILLIAM NEAL,
Oct. 25, 1867. Executors.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—
ESTATE OF ALFRED MERCER, DECEASED.

Letters of administration to the estate of Alfred Mercer, late of Bloom township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said County to Anthony Mercer. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent, are requested to present them to the administrator without delay, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment to

ROBERT F. CLARK,
Atty. for Administrator.
Oct. 25, 1867.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF ELIZABETH BAYLOR, DEC'D.

Letters of administration on the estate of Elizabeth Baylor, late of Montour township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Daniel Baylor, administrator, who resides in said township. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent, are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to make payment.

DANIEL BAYLOR,
October 18, 1867. Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF LEVINA HUTCHISON, DEC'D.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Levina Hutchison, late of Scott township, Columbia co., deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Samuel Deiterich, who resides in Centre township. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent, are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to make payment to

SAMUEL DEITTERICH, Admr.
October 11, 1867.

INCORPORATION.

Notice is hereby given that an application has been made to the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county to grant a charter of Incorporation to "The St. Patrick's Beneficial Society of Centralia," the object, character and limit of which, specifying the objects, articles, conditions, and name, style or title of said proposed Society, having been filed in said Court at September Term, 1867.

JESSE COLEMAN, Prothy.
Nov. 1, 1867-3w.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF ISAAC RHOADS, DEC'D.

Letters testamentary on the will annexed on the estate of Isaac Rhoads, late of Locust township, Columbia county, have been granted by the Register of said county, to the undersigned, who resides in the same township. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the administratrix for settlement, and those knowing themselves indebted to make payment.

MRS. MARGARET RHOADS,
Nov. 1, 1867-6t. Administratrix.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF FREDERICK ROHR, DEC'D.

Letters of administration on the estate of Frederick Rohr, late of Greenwood township, Columbia county, have been granted by the Register of said county, to Nicholas Kindt, administrator de bonis non, with the will annexed, who resides in said township. All persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to make payment. NICHOLAS KINDT,
Administrator with the will annexed.
Nov. 1, 1867-6t.

NOTICE.

The collectors, having duplicates, are hereby notified to settle the balance of said duplicates with the Treasurer of Columbia County, by the 1st of December next, without delay. The duplica especially, is hereby notified now as well as old duplicates. Collectors may do well by complying with this notice. By order of

JOHN F. FOWLER,
MONTGOMERY COLE,
DAVID YEAGER,
Commissioners of Columbia county.
Attest: WM. KNECKBAUM, Clerk.
10-17-3t.

LUNACY.

The first and final account of Thomas J. Hutchison, Committee of William Robbins, a lunatic, now deceased, and persons interested will take notice, that the account of said Committee has been filed in the Prothonotary's office of Columbia County, and that the said account will be presented to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of said county, for examination and confirmation, on Tuesday, the third day of December next. JESSE COLEMAN, Prothonotary.
Bloomsburg, Nov. 1, 1867-3.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT IN and for the County of Columbia, In the matter of the petition of Mary Shannon, widow of Henry Shannon, late of Beaver township, deceased, praying for the sale of said ward's real estate, Sept. 9th, 1867 William H. Abbott, Esq., appointed an auditor to report the facts, with full opinion, &c. By the Court. Certified from the Record. JESSE COLEMAN Clerk.

To parties interested in the above case take notice, that I shall attend for the purpose of my appointment, at H. J. Clark's Hotel in Catawissa on Saturday November, 30th, 1867, at one o'clock A. M.

WM. H. ABBOTT,
Nov. 1, 1867. Auditor.

IN THE ORPHAN'S COURT IN and for the County of Columbia, Estate of HENRY ROCKER dec'd. The Commissioner appointed by the Court to take testimony in the matter of the exception to the Widow's appraisement of the widow of Henry Rocker late of Beaver township, deceased, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment on Saturday, the 30th day of November, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the office of Robert F. Clark, Esq., in Bloomsburg, Pa.

HERVEY B. ORTZ,
Nov. 1, 1867. Commissioner.

WIDOWS' APPRAISEMENTS.

The following appraisements of real and personal property set apart to widows of decedents, have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court and will be presented for absolute confirmation, to the Orphans Court to be held in Bloomsburg, in and for said county, on Wednesday, the FOURTH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1867, at two o'clock P. M. of said day, unless exceptions to such confirmations are previously filed, of which all persons interested will take notice:

1. Widow of George W. Palmer, of Bloom township, deceased.
2. Widow of Daniel Mellick, of Scott township, deceased.
3. Widow of Daniel Gearhart, of Locust township, deceased.
4. Widow of Henry Bowman, of Main township, deceased.
5. Widow of John Stiner, of Orange twp., dec'd.
6. Widow of Lyman Fry, of Bloom twp., dec'd.
7. Widow of Reuben Mellick, of Scott twp., dec'd.
8. Widow of Daniel Ness, of Main twp., dec'd.
9. Widow of John Peeler, of Fishingcreek, twp., dec'd.
10. Widow of Benjiman I. Boone, of Centre twp., deceased.
11. Widow of Jacob Ritter, of Fishingcreek twp., deceased.
12. Widow of Jacob Diehl, of Bloom twp., dec'd.

JOHN G. FREEZE, Register.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF COLUMBIA.

COMMONWEALTH, SS:

SEAL.

I certify, that at a Court of Common Pleas, for the county aforesaid, held at Bloomsburg, on the 4th day of September, 1867, before the Honorable William Elwell, President and his Associate Judges of said court.

In the matter of proceedings in partition in the year of Common Pleas, in Bloomsburg, on the 2d day of December, next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the following described property, viz:

All those two certain tracts or pieces of land lying and being in the township of Jackson, in the county of Columbia, and State of Pennsylvania—the one piece of land bounded on the east by land of John Heath, on the south by land of——, on the west by land of——, and north by lands of Jacob Christian, containing seven acres more or less—the second piece of land being and lying in the township, county and State aforesaid,bounded as follows: Beginning at a red oak, thence by land of John Christian south 74 degrees east four perches to a post; thence by land of Wm. Patterson, south 16 degrees west sixty perches to a post in the road leading from Rhoadsburg to Christian's sawmill; thence along the same north 51 degrees west seventy-seven perches to a post; thence by the same north 16 degrees east nine perches to a post in Little Fishingcreek; thence by land of John Christian north 51 degrees east, sixty-nine perches to the place of beginning, containing fourteen acres of land and allowance of six per cent for roads etc., more or less. Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of Wm. Keator, and John Staley, administrator of Diana Edgar, deceased.

ALSO

All that certain tract or parcel of land in the township of Bloomingrove in the County of Columbia formerly Mount Pleasant and described as follows viz: on the north by land of John Peeler on the east by land of Jacob Stine, on the south by land now of Daniel Rotenbaugher, and on the west by land of Isaac Pallinger, containing one hundred and five acres. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Thomas Marks.

ALSO

A certain tract of land situated in the Township of Hemlock and County of Columbia aforsaid containing about one hundred acres bounded and described as follows, viz: on the north by land of John Kinney on the east by land of L. Wright

Farmer's Department.

Neglect of Horses.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Germantown Telegraph* says:

"Disease of this stock often arises from what appears to be the best care, which, when observed, appears to be actual neglect. Some of our best and most thrifty farmers keep their horses, especially their trotting and blooded animals tied in their stalls for several days in succession, without any exercise or sunlight, save the few minutes in watering, and their drink is often carried to them. At the same time they are often fed on corn—a very unnecessary article for inactive beasts, when they can get good hay. The curry comb is, as it should be, freely used. They seem to have overlooked the fact that the horse as well as man requires pure air, proper food, regular exercise, cleanliness, light and heat, to promote a healthy action of all his organs.

"So important are the four first-named conditions that it is hard to determine which should receive the most attention. We know, however, which is most generally neglected. How many there are who drive their horses from ten to twenty miles at a time, when they had not traveled one mile during the previous three or four days. The creature comes out of the stable sleek and plump, and spirited, for he is restless, and delights to be in the open air, to which he may have free access in summer; his flesh is not compact, but flabby, and he tires in half the time of one that had been frequently exercised. There can be no doubt that the imprisoned animal, though grain-fed, would show less strength and endurance than one turned out an hour per day and fed on good hay. At the end of a week of work another similarly fed and otherwise attended to, the first would have lost much flesh, and been in a worse state than the other. Exercise of the right quantity increases the flesh (not fat,) and solidifies the muscles. Inaction augments adipose matter, and when protracted (with stimulating food) creates disease, both in man and beast.

"The horse is being over-domesticated and taking his master's diseases. Pneumonia, consumption, cancer, etc., are becoming quite common, but with dissimilar names. The best and most valued horses in this country die suddenly, and frequently after some enormous prices are offered. Inactivity in the human species often ends in apoplexy and palsy, and likewise with the animal.

"The curry comb is better appreciated by stock raisers than locomotion. But it is seldom used to excess. It is to the horse what a bath is to mankind. It removes impurities, promotes a healthy action of the skin, and equalizes the electric fluid. It is the poor man's friend; for a horse curried twice daily, will need only half the grain of a horse not curried. It may be that he will thrive as well if he got nothing but good clover and timothy. The man of small means more frequently neglects this point of economy than the wealthy.

"Most stables are well enough ventilated; but light is less plentiful than air. Windows would supply this deficiency, and on the South side of a building would draw heat."

How a Farmer May Loose Money.

By not taking his county paper.

Keeping no account of farm operations.

Paying no attention to the maxim, "a stitch in time saves nine," in regard to the sowing of grain and planting of seed at the proper time.

Leaving reapers, plows, cultivators, etc., unsheltered from the rain and heat of the sun. More money is lost in this way annually, than most persons would be willing to believe.

Permitting broken implements to be scattered over the farm until they are irreparable. By repairing broken implements at the proper time, many dollars may be saved—a proof of the assertion that "time is money."

Attending auction sales and purchasing all kinds of trumpery because in the words of the vender, the articles are "very cheap."

Allowing fences to remain unrepaired until "strange" cattle are found grazing in the meadow, grain fields, or browsing the fruit trees.

Disbelieving the principle of a rotation of crops, before making a single experiment.

Plant fruit trees with the expectation of having fruit, without giving the trees half the attention required to make them profitable.

Practicing economy by depriving stock of proper shelter during the winter and feeding them unsound food, such as half rotten and mouldy hay or fodder.

Keeping an innumerable tribe of rats on the premises, and two or three big lazy dogs, who never molest the vermin.

Fall Planting of Asparagus.

WITHIN the past two years we have watched experiments made by several gentlemen on planting asparagus in August, and the result is a remarkable success. The ground is prepared as for a crop at any other season, and after cutting off the green tops of the young seedlings the roots are set precisely, as in spring planting. They push new roots at once, and make eyes so strong that even from one year old seedlings some asparagus—but not, of course very strong—has been cut the following spring and where two year roots have been used, a full crop has been cut in the same time—a result no one expects from spring planting. In this region the plant has taken strong hold of gardeners, and asparagus is likely to take rank at once with the strawberry as a regular August operation. It will, of course, be best in such cases to cover the beds, after they have once become frozen, with some kind of litter, not to keep out frost but to prevent thawing and freezing until the natural spring season comes, or the plants may be thrown out. —*Gardener's Monthly.*

The Cheapest Food.

THE cheapest and most nutritious vegetable used for food is *beans*. Professor Liebig says that pork and beans form a compound of substances peculiarly adapted to furnish all that is necessary to support life. A quart of beans costs say fifteen cents; half a pound of pork ten cents. This, as every housekeeper knows, will feed a small family for a day with good strengthening food. Four quarts of beans and two pounds of corned beef, boiled to rags, in fifty quarts of water, will furnish a good meal to forty men at a cost of one dollar—two cents and a half a meal.

For the Young Folks.

King Grizzle-Beard.

A GREAT king of the land far away in the East had a daughter who was very beautiful, but so proud, and haughty, and conceited, that none of the princes who came to ask her in marriage were good enough for her, and she only made sport of them.

Once upon a time the king held a great feast, and asked thither all her suitors; and there all sat in a row, ranged according to their rank,—kings and princes, and dukes, and earls, and counts, and barons, and knights. Then the princess came in, and as she passed by them she had something spiteful to say to every one. The first was too fat: "He's as round as a tub," said she. The next was too tall: "What a maypole!" said she. The next was too short: "What a dumpling!" said she. The fourth was too pale, and she called him "Wallface." The fifth was too red, so she called him "Coxcomb." The sixth was not straight enough; so she said he was like a green stick, that had been laid to dry over a baker's oven. And thus she had some joke to crack upon every one: but she laughed more than all at a good king who was there. "Look at him," said she; "his beard is like an old mop; he shall be called Grizzle-beard." So the king got the nickname of Grizzle-beard.

But the old king was very angry when he saw how his daughter behaved, and how she ill-treated all his guests; and he vowed that willing or unwilling, she should marry the first man, be he prince or beggar, that came to the door.

Two days after, there came by a traveling fiddler, who began to play under the window and beg alms; and when the king heard him he said, "Let him come in." So they brought in a dirty looking fellow; and when he had sung before the king and the princess, begged a boon. Then the king said, "You have sung so well, that I will give you my daughter for your wife." The princess begged and prayed; but the king said, "I have sworn to give you to the first comer, and I will keep my word." So words and tears were of no avail; the parson was sent for and she was married to the fiddler. When this was over the king said, "Now get ready to go—you must not stay here—you must travel on with your husband."

Then the fiddler went his way, and took her with him, and they soon came to a great wood. "Pray," said she, "whose is this wood?" "It belongs to King Grizzle-beard," answered he; "hadst thou taken him, all had been thine." "Ah! unlucky wretch that I am!" sighed she; "would that I had married the King!" Next they came to some fine meadows. "Whose are those beautiful meadows?" said she. They belong to King Grizzle-beard; hadst thou taken him, they had all been thine." "Ah! unlucky wretch that I am!" said she; "would that I had married King Grizzle-beard!"

Then they came to a great city. 'Whose is this noble city?" said she. "It belongs to King Grizzle-beard; hadst thou taken him, it had all been thine." "Ah! wretch that I am!" sighed she; "why did I not marry King Grizzle-beard?" "That is no business of mine," said the fiddler: "why should you wish for another husband: am not I good enough for you?"

At last they came to a small cottage. "What a paltry place!" said she; "to whom does that little dirty hole belong?" Then the fiddler said, "That is your and my house, where we are to live." "Where are your servants?" cried she. "What do we want with servants?" said he; "you must do for yourself whatever is to be done. Now make the fire, and put on water and cook my supper, for I am very tired." But the princess knew nothing of making fires and cooking, and the fiddler was forced to help her. When they had eaten a very scanty meal they went to bed; but the fiddler called her up very early in the morning to clean the house. Thus they lived for two days: and when they had eaten up all there was in the cottage, the man said, "Wife, we can't go on thus, spending money and earning nothing. You must learn to weave baskets." Then he went out and cut willows, and brought them home, and she began to weave; but it made her fingers very sore. "I see this won't do," said he: "try and spin; perhaps you will do that better." So she sat down and tried to spin; but the threads cut her tender fingers till the blood ran. "See now," said the fiddler, "you are good for nothing; you can do no work: what a bargain I have got! However, I'll try and set up a trade in pots and pans, and you shall stand in the market and sell them." "Alas!" sighed she, if any of my father's court should pass by and see me standing in the market, how they will laugh at me!"

But her husband did not care for that, and said she must work, if she did not wish to die of hunger. At first the trade went well; for many people, seeing such a beautiful woman, went to buy her wares, and paid their money without thinking of taking away the goods. They lived on this as long as it lasted; and then her husband bought a fresh lot of ware, and she sat herself down with it in one corner of the market; but a drunken soldier soon came by, and rode his horse against her stall, and broke all her goods in a thousand pieces. Then she began to cry, and knew not what to do. "Ah! what will become of me?" said she; "what will my husband say?" So she ran home and told him all. "Who would have thought you would have been so silly," said he, "as to put an earthenware stall in the corner of the market, where everybody passes? But let us have no more crying; I see you are not fit for this kind of work, so I have been to the king's palace, and asked if they did not want a kitchen maid; and they say they will take you, and there you will have plenty to eat."

Thus the princess became a kitchen-maid and helped the cook to do all the dirtiest work; but she was allowed to carry home some of the meat that was left, and on this they lived.

She had not been there long before she heard that the king's eldest son was passing by, going to be married; and she went to one of the windows and looked out. Everything was ready, and all the pomp and brightness of the court was there. Then she bitterly grieved for the pride and folly which had brought her so low. And the servants gave her some of the rich meats, which she put into her basket to take home.

All on a sudden, as she was going out, in came the king's son in golden clothes and when he saw a beautiful woman at the door, he took her by the hand, and said she should be his partner in the dance; but she trembled for fear, for she saw that it was King Grizzle-beard, who was making sport of her. However, he kept fast hold, and led her in; and the cover of the basket came off, so that the meats in it fell all about. Then everybody laughed and jeered at her; and she was so abashed, that she wished herself a thousand feet deep in the earth. She sprang to the door to run away; but on the steps King Grizzle-beard overtook her, and brought her back and said, "Fear me not! I am the fiddler who has lived with you in the hut. I brought you there because I really loved you. I am also the soldier th t overset your stall. I have done all this only to cure you of your silly pride, and to show you the folly of your ill-treatment of me. Now all is over; you have learnt wisdom, and it is time to hold our marriage feast."

Then the chamberlains came and brought her the most beautiful robes; and her father and his whole court were there already, and welcomed her home on her marriage. Joy was in every face and every heart. The feast was grand: they danced and sang: all were merry; and I only wish that you and I had been of the party.

RAIL ROADS.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.
DIRECT ROUTE NORTH AND SOUTH.
Through between Baltimore and Rochester
WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

On and after April 29, 1866, trains will leave as follows:

TRAINS NORTHWARD.

6.03 A. M. LEAVE NORTHUMBERLAND daily (except Sundays), stopping at principal stations arriving at Williamsport 9.50 a. m., Elmira 12.00 noon, Canandaigua 4.15 p. m., Rochester 4.45 p. m., Buffalo 9.15 p. m., and Niagara Falls 9.55 p. m.

4.45 P. M. LEAVE NORTHUMBERLAND daily (except Sundays), stopping at all stations; arriving at Williamsport 6.45 p. m., Elmira at 11.05 p. m.

TRAINS SOUTHWARD.

6.03 A. M. LEAVE NORTHUMBERLAND daily, stopping at principal stations; arriving at Harrisburg 8.50 a. m., Baltimore 12.30 p. m., Washington 5.05 p. m., and Philadelphia 1.00 p. m.

10.16 A. M. LEAVE NORTHUMBERLAND daily (except Sundays), arriving at Harrisburg 1.15 p. m., Baltimore 6.00 p. m., Washington 6.05 p. m., and Philadelphia 3.40 p. m.

5.10 P. M. LEAVE NORTHUMBERLAND daily (except Sundays), stopping only at principal stations; arriving at Harrisburg 8.30 p. m., Philadelphia 1.00 a. m., and Baltimore 7.00 a. m.

11.50 P. M. LEAVE NORTHUMBERLAND, stopping at principal stations; arriving at Harrisburg 2.40 a. m., Baltimore 7.00 a. m., Philadelphia 7.00 p. m., and Washington 7.00 a. m.

ED. S. YOUNG,
May 3, 1867. Gen'l Passenger Agent.

CATAWISSA RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, July 1, 1867, Passenger trains on the Catawissa Railroad will run at the following named hours:

Mail South.	STATIONS.	*Mail North.*
Dep. 8.30 a. m.	Williamsport,	Arr. 6.15 p. m.
" 9.05 "	Muncy,	Dep. 5.41 "
" 9.30 "	Watsontown,	" 5.12 "
" 9.55 "	Milton,	" 4.50 "
" 10.40 "	Danville,	" 4.13 "
" 10.58 "	Rupert,	" 3.55 "
" 11.10 "	Catawissa,	" 3.43 "
" 12.15 p. m.	Bingtown,	" 2.75 "
" 12.35 "	Summit,	" 2.00 "
" 1.05 "	Quakake,	" 1.50 "
" 1.20 "	E. Mahanoy Junc.	" 1.39 "
" 2.15 "	Dine, Tamaqua, Dine.	" 1.10 "
" 1.35 "	Reading,	" 10.55a. m.
Arr. 6.35 "	Philadelphia,	" 8.15 "
" 10.45 "	(To New York via. Reading or Munch Chunk.	Dep. 6.30 "
	From New York via. Munch Chunk.	Arr. 6.30 "

No change of cars between Williamsport and Philadelphia. GEO. WEBB, Supt.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
F. S. WINSTON.....PRESIDENT,
Assets over $20,000,000.
EXCLUSIVELY CASH.

ANNUAL DIVIDENDS AVAILABLE IMMEDIATELY TO INCREASE THE INSURANCE OR TO REDUCE THE PREMIUM.

The Company issued during the year ending January 1st, 15,672 Policies, insuring $35,873,000. The total income of the year being $9,377,653.38.

☞ Full particulars as to the working of the Company will be cheerfully given by applying to
JOHN G. FREEZE,
Register's Office,
aug9'67.] BLOOMSBURG, PA.

CONFECTIONERY,
FRUIT, NUTS, &C., &C.
JACOBY & WIDMYER,
MANUFACTURERS
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PLAIN AND FANCY CONFECTIONERY,
AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN FRUITS AND NUTS.
Exchange Block, Bloomsburg, Pa.
ORANGES, LEMONS, RAISINS, PRUENS,
ROCK CANDY,
SEEDLESS RAISINS, LAYER RAISINS, CURRANTS,
CITRON, FIGS, DATES, &C.,
BREAD AND CAKES,
of all kinds.
ENOS JACOBY,
FRED. E. WIDMYER.
Bloomsburg, A ' 1867.

MERCHANDISE.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
To my friends and the public generally, that all kinds of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE,
NOTIONS, &C.,
are constantly on hand and for sale
AT BARTON'S OLD STAND,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
JAMES K. EYER.
☞ *Also,* Sole Agent for LIVER INVIGORATOR. Large lot constantly on hand. [feb8'67.

OMNIBUS LINE.
The undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and the public generally that he is running an
OMNIBUS LINE
between this place and the different railroad depots daily (Sundays excepted), to connect with the several trains going South and West on the Catawissa and Williamsport Railroad, and with those going North and South on the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad.
His Omnibusses are in good condition, commodious and comfortable, and charges reasonable.
Persons wishing to meet or see their friends depart, can be accommodated upon reasonable time by leaving timely notice at any of the hotels.
JACOB L. GHRON, Proprietor.

INSURANCE AGENCY.

Wyoming	$150,000
Ætna	1,000,000
Commerce	400,000
Fulton	300,000
Baltic	250,000
Putnam	250,000
Merchants	300,000
Springfield	370,000
Germania	300,000
Insurance Company of State Penn'a	400,000
Connecticut Mutual Life	10,000,000
North American Transit	500,000

FRIAS BROWN, *Agent,*
may6'67-1y.] BLOOMSBURG, PA.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
M. C. SLOAN & BROTHER
the successors of
WILLIAM SLOAN & SON
continue the business of making
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,
and every style of
FANCY WAGONS,
which they have constantly on hand to suit customers. Never using any material but the best and employing the most experienced workmen, they hope to continue as heretofore to give entire satisfaction to every customer. An inspection of their work, and of the reasonable price asked for the same, is sure to insure a sale.

DRY GOODS, &c.

GRAND OPENING
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Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,

In large quantities and at reduced rates, always on hand.

MILLINERY GOODS.

MISS LIZZIE BARKLEY
has just received, at her old place on Main st., Bloomsburg, her
FALL AND WINTER STOCK
of millinery goods of every quality and style, consisting of
LATEST STYLE BONNETS,
of the very best material; together with the very best assortment of
TRIMMINGS, RIBBONS, &C.,
which are offered for sale at the lowest possible rates. Call and see.
Bloomsburg, Oct. 25, 1867.

SOMETHING NEW.
The undersigned begs leave to inform her friends and the public generally, that she has opened in
LIGHT STREET
a fresh stock of goods in the line of
MILLINERY and TRIMMINGS
in connection with Dress Making; and is prepared in addition, to
COLOR STRAW HATS
on the shortest notice, and in the best style of the art. Prices cheap and work satisfactory.
MRS. E. KLINE.
Light Street, October 4, 1867.

NEW MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.
The Misses Harmon would respectfully announce to their friends in town and country, that they have just received at their place of business on Main St., below American House, a large and new supply of
MILLINERY GOODS
of all descriptions suited for Fall and Winter's Wear; including Bonnets of the latest styles, Ribbons, Trimmings of all sorts, and in fact keep a general furnishing store for ladies. Their patterns and styles are among the latest, and the prices but a trifle in advance of those in the City. Do not fail to call and examine their goods before purchasing elsewhere.
Nov. 4, 1867.

H. C. HOWER,
has opened a first-class
BOOT, SHOE, HAT AND CAP STORE.
at the old stand on Main Street, Bloomsburg. His stock is composed of the very latest and best styles ever offered to the citizens of Columbia County. He can accommodate the public with the following kinds and at cheap prices:
Men's calf boots, fine, men's kip, double sole, boys' calf's boots, Men's glove kid, Congress, &c. Men's glove kid Balmoral shoes, Men's, women's boys', and misses' glove kid lasting gaiters, Women's glove kids, very fine, Women's fine goat morocco balmorals, Women's men's morocco and calf shoes, common shoes, Misses' and child's shoes, Men's, women's, misses', boys', and child's slippers. He also keeps a great variety of
HATS, CAPS, AND STRAW GOODS
of every kind, at the lowest prices, both for cash and country produce.
Remember the attraction is in our goods. Don't be alarmed at the cry of high prices, but call and for yourselves. Respectfully,
H. C. HOWER.

MEADVILLE THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL.—The Fall term began September 5. The Faculty of instruction consists of four resident and four non-resident professors, and a tutor. The object is to educate young men for the Christian Ministry. There is a preparatory class for those who have not received a collegiate education. One hundred and sixty dollars a year are granted to beneficiaries, with an additional sum in special cases. The tuition, use of Library and text-books, are free to all. The School was founded by the Unitarian and Christian denominations, but is open to all who believe in the divine origin of Christianity. The Library consists of 8,000 volumes.
Application may be made to Rev. A. A. Livermore, President of the Board of Instruction, Meadville, Pa. nov17-1y

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OIL CLOTHS, MATS, &c.,
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L. N. MOYER'S

OLD ESTABLISHED DRUG STORE.

DRUGS! DRUGS!! DRUGS!!!

THE most complete and carefully selected stock to be found in the county, consisting in part of

Drugs,	Chemicals,
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Glass,	Varnishes,
Putty,	Brushes,
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SYRUPS, ESSENCES, EXTRACTS, SPICES,
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Perfumery,	Hair Dyes,
Fancy Soaps,	Brushes,
Combs,	Cosmetics,
Stationery,	Pocket Books,

PEN KNIVES, PIPES, CIGARS, TOBACCO.
LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, SHADES, BURNERS,

Sponges,	Chamois Skins,
Catheters,	Specultums
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Trusses of approved make,
A large assortment of choice Liquors for Medicinal purposes, together with the various
WELL KNOWN STOMACH BITTERS.
These with many other articles too numerous to specify form a stock which defies competition both as regards price and the quality of the goods.
PHYSICIANS PRESCRIPTIONS COMPOUNDED WITH THE UTMOST CARE AND DESPATCH.
Country dealers are invited to inspect the stock before purchasing elsewhere, as they will find it greatly to their advantage. Fresh goods are constantly being received from the city, and *can be obtained either by wholesale or retail.*
Remember the place—EXCHANGE BLOCK—above Exchange Hotel, Main street, Bloomsburg.
August 9, 1867.

J. R. MOYER,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
DRUGGIST,
CORNER OF MAIN AND MARKET STREETS,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
where will be found a large and select stock of Drugs,
MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS.
Also all the
PATENT MEDICINES OF THE DAY,
I am also prepared to furnish Country Stores with Castor Oil, Godfrey's Cordial,
TURLINGTON'S BALSAM,
and all other medicines kept in their line at City prices.
☞ Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours.
In medicines, quality is of the first importance.
Bloomsburg, June 7, 1867

E. EVERETT & DR. J. B. CASE'S
NEW DRUG STORE,
IN ORANGEVILLE,
JUST OPENED
WITH A SPLENDID AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF GOODS APPERTAINING TO THE DRUG BUSINESS.
PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, ETC.,
ALWAYS ON HAND.
In short any article that can be named in the Drug line can be had at their store. Dr. J. B. Case is a Practioner, and also understands Pharmacy; E. Everett is a Medical student, has attended one term at the Jefferson Medical College, and understands the compounding of Drugs.
They respectfully invite the patronage of their friends, and the public generally, assuring them "SAFE," and whatever will be purchased of them will be fresh and pure. [apr20'67

THE GREAT
ZINGARI BITTERS

The component parts of this remarkable preparation were first discovered, compounded and distributed, some twenty years ago, by *Dr. Cheorsus*, the celebrated Egyptian Physician. Thousands of his suffering country men were restored to health, as well as great numbers of the inhabitants of Nubia and Abyssinia, and of the countries bordering upon the Southern coast of the Mediterranean Sea.

Indeed, the fame of the **ZINGARI BITTERS** soon spread over Europe, and was adopted by the principal Physicians in charge of the hospitals of the old world, in which it is still used with great success. The Viceroy of Egypt placed the name of DR. CHEORSUS upon the "Roll of Nobles," and presented to him a Medal bearing the following inscription: "DR. CHEORSUS, the Public Benefactor." This Bitters is now offered to the public of America with the full assurance that it will be found, upon a fair trial, to act as a specific for the cure of

Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, Fever and Ague, Yellow Fever, Rheumatism, Typhoid Fever, Dyspepsia, Colic, Bronchitis, Consumption, Intolerancy, Diseases of the Kidneys, Nervous Debility, and Female Complaints.

Remarkable cures of the above diseases have been effected by its use, as numerous certificates, many from regular physicians, fully attest; and it is destined to supersede any preparations extant. As an agreeable Tonic, and an
INVIGORATING BEVERAGE,
IT HAS
NO EQUAL.

A FEW WORDS TO LADIES.—The use of the ZINGARI BITTERS will give to you that soft, semi-transparent complexion which the God of nature (designing woman to be the loveliest of his works) fully intended that you should have—for it is nature's own powder and paint combined. By purifying the blood, stimulating the pigmentary cells of the dermis, and imparting health and life throughout the entire system, it especially gives that smooth clearness and beauty to the complexion so much to be desired—removing all roughness, blotches, freckles, pimples, and that yellow, sickly look so common in our day; and what is even better than this, it cures every species of female irregularities and diseases.
Principal Depot, Harrisburg, Pa.
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SOLE PROPRIETORS.
☞ For sale by L. N. MOYER, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, Bloomsburg, Pa. [1125'67-dm.

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They make a speciality of furnishing National Banks, County Officers, Insurance Companies, Banking Houses, etc., with
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having machinery specially adapted for all work they may require. [feb8'67-1y.

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Late Walter & Kealy,
Importer and Dealer in
CHINA, GLASS, AND QUEENSWARE,
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THE KEYSTONE CLOVER SEED STRIPPER.
PATENTED OCTOBER 2, 1866.
This simple, though effective machine is admitted by all scientific observers to be the most direct device for gathering clover seed yet discovered.
A mere glance at it is sufficient to convince the most obtuse mind of its practical utility.
It strips the clover heads from the stalk leaving the straw standing upon the ground. It is easily drawn by one horse, and requires but one man or boy to work it.
It is compact, simple in structure, and not liable to get out of order, and can be cheaply got up. The great advantage in this machine is, we have the seed gathered in the chaff, ready for the clover mill or huller, besides saving the great length of time and labor of mowing, handling and threshing it from the straw. It will also pay every farmer to gather his seed with this machine, on account of the saving of the seed which is lost in the old way of gathering it.
Extraordinary inducements offered to energetic men who wish to purchase State or county Rights
For particulars address
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CENTRALIA,
Jan25'67.] Columbia County, Pa.

DRY GOODS.

HURRAH FOR CATAWISSA!
THIS WAY FOR BARGAINS.
Goods to compare with stringency of the money market. Look and compare prices before purchasing elsewhere. Just call at the favorite business stand of
McNINCH & SHUMAN,
and you will be met by the obliging proprietors or their clerks, and shown through their great variety store free of charge, of course. They will give you a fair chance to spend your loose change, they trust much more profitably than it can be spent elsewhere. Their
STOCK OF DRY GOODS
this Spring is much larger in all its varieties than usual. They
LADIES' DRESS GOODS
are of the nicest styles in market. They have a fine assortment of
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,
SUMMER CLOTHS, CASSINETS,
CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS,
and numerous articles common to such establishments, besides a general assortment of
HARDWARE, TINWARE, QUEENSWARE,
AND GROCERIES,
all at greatly reduced prices. They wish to conduct their business on the system of
"PAY AS YOU GO,"
and they think they can afford to sell very cheap. They return their thanks for many past favors, and ask the future patronage of their former customers and the public generally.
McNINCH & SHUMAN.

ARMBRUSTER & BROTHER,
Importers and Jobbers of
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
BUTTONS, SUSPENDERS,
HOOP SKIRTS, HANDKERCHIEFS,
THREADS, SEWING SILKS,
TRIMMINGS, PORTE MONNAIES,
SOAPS, PERFUMERY, FANCY GOODS, AN
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Also Manufacturers of
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GROCERIES, &c.,

REMOVAL OF
C. C. MARR'S
NEW STORE
TO SHIVE'S BLOCK,
ON THE CORNER OF MARKET AND IRON STREETS.
The undersigned having received from the city a full and complete supply of
SPRING AND SUMMER
DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
TIN-WARE AND HARD-WARE,
CEDAR AND WILLOW-WARE,
CONFECTIONERY, GLASS-WARE,
TOBACCO,
HATS AND SHOES,
FLOUR, SALT, FISH, AND MEAT,
all of which I propose selling at a very low figure for cash or produce.
☞ Call and see.
April 12, 1867. C. C. MARR.

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would respectfully announce to his friends and patrons, that he has opened a first-class
FRUIT & CONFECTIONERY STORE
where there may be found at all times, a fine collection of
FRUIT, CONFECTIONERY, NUTS, &c.,
as well as
FINE GROCERIES,
which may be obtained at reasonable rates. The stock is always fresh and of the very best quality. No pains will be spared to make this establishment the finest of its kind in town. A call is solicited before purchases are made elsewhere, as it is believed that perfect satisfaction will be given.
COLUMBIA HOUSE,
Main st., opposite Miller's Store,
aug9'67.] Bloomsburg, Pa.

SCHELL, BERGER & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Dealers in
FISH, SALT, CHEESE, PROVISIONS, &c.,
Nos. 122 and 124 North Wharves, above Arch St.
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Sole agents for Wilcox's Wheel Grease, in barrels, kegs, and cans.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
Dealers in
TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES,
RICE, SPICES, SAL SODA, &C., &C.
☞ Orders will receive prompt attention.
May 10, 1867-1y.

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H. V. PETERMAN,
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WHOLESALE GROCERS,
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and No. 20 North Delaware Avenue,
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Successors to Stroup & Brother,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FISH,
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BROOMS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
LOOK'G GLASSES, CLOCKS, FANCY BASKETS,
TABLE, FLOOR, AND CARRIAGE
OIL CLOTHS, &c.,
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TWO COAL STOVES,
good as new, and without a crack or break about them. Also an
ENGLISH PATENT LEVER
Silver cased and capped, stem watch. Apply to
JOHN G. FREEZE.
Oct. 25, 1867-tf.

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429 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
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Are unrivalled for Durability, Power and Evenness of Tone. They are fast becoming the favorite over all others, with Musicians, Amateurs and all lovers of Good Music. They are warranted in every respect. Prices one-third lower than other first-class makers. Send for Circular
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Oct. 25, 1867-6m.

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TOBACCO AND CIGARS,
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at
RUNGSBERGER'S,
a few doors below the American House,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
He has the largest and most select of
SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO
ever offered to the citizens of Bloomsburg. All the fancy brands of
SEGARS,
and the best Fine-cut and Plug
CHEWING TOBACCO,
can be had at his counters.
TOBACCO PIPES
in great variety are among his large stock.
DON'T FORGET TO CALL.
H. H. RUNGSBERGER.

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five doors below Race.
Factories, Nos. 225 and 225 Quarry Street,
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CHARLES W. SNYDER,
DEALER IN
HARDWARE,
IRON, NAILS, STEEL, &C., &C., &C.
MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.
Take this method of informing the citizens of Columbia county, that he has opened an extensive Hardware store on Main street, in Bloomsburg, near Iron street, and that he has on hand a LARGER STO